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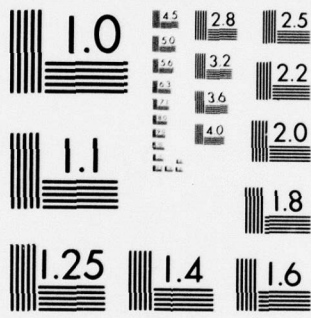
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# COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN MILITARY INSTITUTIONS

REPORT of the RESEARCH PANEL  
for the  
COMPARATIVE STUDY  
of  
MILITARY INSTITUTIONS

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Principal Investigator : G. Harries-Jenkins  
University of Hull  
ENGLAND

APRIL, 1977.

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<p>The comparative study of military institutions has hitherto been constrained by the absence of hard data which could serve as the basis of evaluation. In addition, research has been adversely affected by the absence of a universally accepted analytical framework which would facilitate the standardization of this research.</p> <p>These shortcomings can be obviated by the collection of data</p>		

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20 Abstract

Within the parameters of clearly defined basic data categories. Data is therefore presented in this Report under the two headings of appropriately sub-divided demographic and fiscal categories. These refer to military institutions in: West Germany, Sweden, The Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The presented data is supplemented by computer stored data which can be used for further in-depth evaluation on the basis of such techniques as multi-variable factor analysis.

Preliminary analysis of this data indicates tentative explanatory and predictive hypotheses. These are investigated further in the Report through supporting papers which utilize selected hypotheses as the basis of comparative evaluation.

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# COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN MILITARY INSTITUTIONS

REPORT of the RESEARCH PANEL  
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*G. Harries-Jenkins*  
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APRIL, 1977.

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Economic and Social Costs of the All-volunteer Army'  
by G. Harries-Jenkins.

'A Comparative Analysis of Military Institutions in Developed Nations' by David Currie.
7. Computerized Data Base :

Technical Notes on the Magnetic Tape and its usage.



## SUMMARY

Research presented in this report and in the internal reports is concerned with the comparative analysis of military institutions in Western industrialized societies. The basis of analysis is the cross-national comparison of a selected number of countries, chosen on the basis that their further study would make a significant contribution to an understanding of the complex relationships between armed forces and society.

The initial problem faced by the Research Panel was that of determining the feasibility of moving from the normative-based analysis of institutions to a mode of evaluation which would be firmly based on the examination of specific data. The common experience of the Panel, reinforced by a review of contemporary literature, was that much research in this field of study reflected unadmitted assumptions and value judgements. It was quickly recognized by the Panel that the acquisition of data in an area often seen to be sensitive, would be no easy task. Nevertheless, it was decided, notwithstanding the known difficulties, to assemble the relevant data for six countries: West Germany, Sweden, The Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. To make this readily available to the potential user, data for the first five of these countries is presented in this Report in tabular form. Data for all six countries has been transferred to a computerized data base.

To facilitate the assembly of data, specific data categories were selected. The chosen categories which primarily relate to military manpower reflect the wish of the Panel that data should be made available for the analysis of popularly held assumptions in this field of study. A second purpose of the selected categories was to encourage the compilation of a data bank which would be readily



available for use by academic and policy analysts. As examples of the mode of analysis which could utilize such data, a number of supporting papers have been prepared.

While this final Report represents the end of the project for which the Research Panel was created, research in this area still continues. The created Panel continues to serve as a means for the exchange of scholarly information, stimulating the provision of additional data which is being added to the computerized data bank, and encouraging further research into the comparative analysis of military institutions. The presented data and supporting papers thus represent not the conclusion of a task but the beginning of a new phase in cross-national research, a phase in which in contrast with much previous research, analysis is firmly based on the utilization of data.

RESEARCH PANEL  
for the  
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MILITARY INSTITUTIONS

Final Phase Report

GWYN HARRIES-JENKINS  
HULL

APRIL 1977

This report was supported by Grant Number  
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The Panel wishes to acknowledge the material assistance provided by the University of Chicago, the University of Hull and the Centre d'Études et de Recherches sur l'Armée of the University of Toulouse.

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2. Selected Data
  - (a) West Germany
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## INTRODUCTION

In 1972 at a meeting of a Research Committee of the International Sociological Association, a number of scholars who were interested in the analytical study of armed forces and society jointly concluded that there was ample evidence to support their contention that much contemporary comparative research had reached a point of diminishing returns. In the early 1960's, a number of classical studies had stimulated considerable interest. It was, however, evident a decade later that the initial impetus which these studies had provided had largely waned. The emphasis placed, for example, on the analysis of such single variables as professionalization or bureaucratization had produced many valuable insights into military culture. Equally, the testing of basic conceptual and methodological hypotheses had contributed in no small measure to a greater understanding of the complexity of modern civil military relationships.

Yet much of the research which was carried out was based on normative rather than empirical concepts. This in many ways was very understandable. The apparent reluctance of the military establishment to provide or release hard data inhibited the critical comparative analysis of the relationship between armed forces and society. At the same time, it appeared, there was a noticeable absence of a universally accepted analytical framework which could facilitate the standardization of this research. In short, a position had

been reached where despite the attempts which were made to analyse with due scientific caution the reality of the contemporary relationship between armed forces and society, far too much research was concerned with a subjective interpretation of what were seen to be specific rather than general phenomena.

These shortcomings could not be accepted with equanimity. It was evident that if more fruitful research in this area were to be forthcoming, then an alternative approach was necessary. The dimensions of the research area could be readily identified, but it appeared that the operationalization of concepts, the testing of models and the critical analysis of normative value-systems had not been fully developed. What was needed was an alternative approach which would stimulate further research that would coincidentally facilitate an improved methodological strategy. This conclusion emphasized, implicitly if not explicitly, the underlying concern of scholars with the promotion of research based on the critical analysis of relevant data rather than on subjective interpretations of an observed situation. If such data were forthcoming, then it could be subsequently used in the evaluation of the complex relationship of armed forces and society and would form the basis of this alternative approach.

With a view to achieving this, a group of scholars involved in research in this area constituted in 1973 a Research Panel for the Comparative Study of Military Institutions. The Panel comprised scholars from ten countries: Belgium, Denmark,

Federal Republic of West Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States. In addition, the Panel was fortunate in receiving the services of a number of associate members who for varying periods worked with Panel members on the study of specific issues.

The work of the Panel, however, would have been impossible without the support given by the Department of the Army of the United States. This included not only the financial support of a research grant but also the advice and assistance of a number of distinguished officers and civilians who gave generously of their own time in helping with the initial establishment and subsequent deliberations of the Panel. The creation of an international Panel working in this field was itself a novel development and the initial stimulus provided by the Department of the Army was of fundamental importance in encouraging the development and growth of this pioneer work in the study of the relationship between armed forces and society.

#### Data Categories

In accordance with the basic premise that the comparative analysis of armed forces and society was hampered by a lack of standardized data, the Panel from the beginning of its work concerned itself with the delineation and categorization of basic data categories. It was noted that while national practices differed, a considerable body of data was produced by individual armed forces in the form of official reports,



statistical surveys, internal research findings and so on. Much of this was available in the public domain, but a traditional military concern with the security of information did mean that data which was freely available in one country would often be defined as classified information in a second. The Panel was consequently aware of four problems:

1. The sheer volume of published data often hindered rather than facilitated comparative analysis.
2. This data was published in a wide variety of ways with the result that specific sources were often unknown outside a particular country.
3. The volume of data and the variety of presentation frequently meant that contradictory information existed.
4. The security classification of some published data precluded a full comparative analysis in those areas which were seen by certain military organizations to be sensitive.

The selected data categories and the associated data published in this volume thus reflect both the Panel's awareness of these problems and the attempt which was made to provide solutions that would encourage and facilitate comparative research.

During the course of its meetings, moreover, the Panel found that a preliminary discussion of these data categories highlighted two subsidiary problem areas. In the first place, the utilization of data categories against a time-base sometimes revealed certain inconsistencies in a given series. Secondly, the interpretation of published information which might or might not be relevant to a particular category frequently demanded an understanding of specific cultural values and traditions. The question, for example, of the extent to which a gendarmerie force should be considered a part of a data category concerned with a national armed force brought out very clearly dimensions of these problem areas. Consequently, to consider further this and other comparable questions, a number of supporting papers were prepared in the belief that these would explain and clarify selected conceptual and methodological problems which affect the comparative analysis of armed forces and society.

As a further part of this preliminary work, the Panel formulated certain hypotheses which could be associated with these data categories. In drawing up these propositions, care was taken to ensure that they reflected what were seen to be current trends in the relationship of armed forces and society. The basis of selection was that these hypotheses could be used in comparative research and that they would stimulate further study in this complex area. As analytic propositions, they reflected a wish on the part of Panel members to move away from the normative-based study which has characterized so

much research in this field to an empirical and verifiable approach. This is not to suggest that the former mode of study has not produced and will not produce a wide and varied body of research or that our understanding of armed forces and society has not been enriched through the use of this approach. Nevertheless, the whole purpose of the Panel's work was based on the belief that the expansion of inquiry and the development of research could only be effectively achieved through the use of comparative research based on the analysis of selected data categories.

To further this purpose, the preliminary meeting held at Chicago at the end of 1973 to formulate preliminary data categories and to postulate tentative predictive and explanatory hypotheses led to further discussions. After consideration, these categories were thus modified and refined at Panel meetings held in Beverly and London in 1974. The final selection of relevant data categories was a far from easy task. It was very evident that different academic approaches were primarily associated with varying categories. Thus an historical approach, an approach of importance in view of the Panel's belief that data should be presented against a time-base, implied the adoption of data categories which were not necessarily identical with those associated with a sociological approach. Equally, academic concern with the provision of specific and seemingly important categories had to be balanced with an awareness of the potential user's preference for utilitarian rather than purely theoretical categories. The

adoption of the latter, despite their attractiveness to the academic researcher, also posited the very real danger that the area of inquiry would be enlarged to an extent which would be unmanageable within the resources available to the Panel. Consequently, the data categories which are listed below represent a synthesis of opinion which does not reject the potential validity or applicability of alternative categories. Indeed, one of the many interesting developments of the Panel's work has been the manner in which the alternative, and indeed the selected categories, have stimulated further and subsequent academic inquiry and thus considerably widened the area of research. Nevertheless, it is considered that the selected data categories represent a major innovation in the field of comparative military studies and that they serve as a very firm base for the compilation of relevant data.

#### Minimum Data Categories

##### (1) Level of Manpower

- 1.1 Total population base by country at five yearly intervals.
- 1.2 Breakdown of military manpower levels by sex at yearly intervals.
- 1.3 Breakdown of manpower levels by service (Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines) at yearly intervals. All branches and trade skills to be included.



- 1.4 Breakdown of reserve forces by service at yearly intervals.
- 1.5 Breakdown of civilian personnel employed in the armed forces and associated ministries by service at five yearly intervals.
- 1.6 Preliminary hypotheses for further testing are:
  - (a) "That the more technologically orientated a service, the higher the proportion of women in the armed forces".
  - (b) "That an overall decline in manpower produces a more rapid decline in the size of reserve forces than of an active duty forces".
  - (c) "That the ratio of combat to non-combat (support) personnel in armed forces has declined consistently over time".
  - (d) "That a decline in the number of active duty military personnel within an armed force has been paralleled by a growth in the number of civilian employees".

(2) Rank Structure

- 2.1 Breakdown by grade and service of the officer rank structure, at ten year intervals from 1900-1940 and at five year intervals from 1940-1975.
- 2.2 Breakdown of the officer rank structure by sex at five year intervals from 1950-1975 but with special reference to World Wars I and II.

- 2. 3 Breakdown by grade and service of the enlisted rank structure at ten year intervals from 1900-1960 and at five year intervals from 1960-1975.
- 2. 4 Breakdown of the enlisted rank structure by sex, at five year intervals from 1950-1975 but with special reference to World Wars I and II.

(3) Fiscal Base

- 3. 1 Proportion of the Gross National Product (GNP) spent on armed forces at ten year intervals from 1900-1940, at five year intervals from 1940-1975 and with particular reference to World Wars I and II.
- 3. 2 Proportion of the National Budget spent on armed forces, at ten year intervals from 1900-1940 and at five year intervals from 1940-1975, but with particular reference to World Wars I and II.
- 3. 3 The changing proportions of the defence budget spent on individual services at ten year intervals from 1900-1940, at five year intervals from 1940-1975 and with particular reference to World Wars I and II.
- 3. 4 The change in the proportions of the defence budget allocated to ground forces in comparison with other forces at ten year intervals from 1900-1940, at five year intervals from 1940-1975 and with

particular reference to World Wars I and II.

- 3.5 The changing proportions of the defence budget allocated to civilian and military manned defence functions, at ten year intervals from 1900-1940, at five year intervals from 1940-1975 and with special reference to World Wars I and II.

(4) Inflow/Outflow of Personnel

- 4.1 The ratio of academy to non-academy officers within general officer grades for selected years from 1900-1975.
- 4.2 The measurement of the length of service among officers at all rank levels for selected years from 1900-1975.
- 4.3 The age distribution of officers by grade within five year age cohorts for selected years from 1900-1975.
- 4.4 The numbers of newly recruited officers and enlisted men, at ten year intervals from 1900-1940, and at five year intervals from 1940-1960 and annually from 1960-1975.
- 4.5 The numbers of re-enlistments among enlisted men at annual intervals from 1960-1975.
- 4.6 The numbers of officers by grade and service leaving the armed forces annually between 1960-1975.

- 4.7 The numbers of enlisted men by specialism and service leaving the armed forces annually between 1960-1975.
- 4.8 The shortfall in the recruitment of officers and enlisted men by service and specialism for selected years between 1960 and 1975.
- 4.9 Preliminary hypothese for further testing
  - (a) "That a higher proportion of technical personnel combat officers and men leave the armed forces within a given year".
  - (b) "That the median age of officers within a given rank grade has consistently increased since 1945".

(5) Pay Ratios

- 5.1 The rates of the pay of officers to enlisted men (using the criteria adopted by the I. L. O.) for comparison of pay scales, at ten year intervals from 1900-1960 and at five year intervals from 1960-1975.
- 5.2 The ratio of the pay of the lowest ranks within the officer and enlisted men pay structure, the ratio in expected career grades, at ten year intervals from 1900-1960 and at five year intervals from 1960-1975.
- 5.3 Preliminary hypothese for further testing "That the differential between the pay scales of officers



and enlisted men at selected rank levels has declined consistently since 1900".

(6) Retirement

- 6.1 The minimum and maximum ages of retirement for officers by grade and service as laid down by statute, for selected years between 1900 and 1975.
- 6.2 The minimum and maximum statutory length of engagements for enlisted men by service, for selected years between 1900 and 1975.

(7) Education and Skills

- 7.1 The educational levels of officers and enlisted men on recruitment, for selected years between 1900 and 1975.
- 7.2 The educational levels of officers and enlisted men on exit from the armed forces for selected years between 1900 and 1975.
- 7.3 The relative skill levels demanded for combat and non-combat specialisms, by service, for selected years between 1900 and 1975.
- 7.4 Preliminary hypothesis for further testing:  
"That an important secondary function of armed forces in an advanced society is the raising of educational and skill levels amongst service personnel".

(8) Exclusions

The importance of a number of other basic data categories was recognised, but for a variety of reasons it was decided that a further investigation of their impact on military institutions, was outside the scope of this project. These exclusions include:

(a) Casualties

The analysis of this data category was deferred this time despite the potential significance of the proposition, "That casualties in the armed forces for a given age-cohort are less than in civilian society as a whole."

(b) Public Opinion Data

Particular points of importance which were recognised, were the demands, identification and expectations of civilian society. It is hoped to examine this category further at the British Inter University Seminar Conference at Hull in April 1974.

(c) Occupational Prestige Ranking Scales

(d) Military Manpower and Weapons Systems Ratios

(e) Internal self-imagery of Armed Forces

(f) Formal Organizational Construct of Armed Forces

(g) Internal Segmentation of the Military

In part, the importance of this category will be reflected in the data collected on military

manpower levels. Further analysis of these figures may reflect the relative attractiveness to recruits of formations such as elite or non-elite units and specialisms, peripheral and con-combat units, and the technical arms.

#### Further Areas of Study

1. An important area for further study is the conceptualization of "Alternative Models of Military Forces". Preliminary analysis carried out by the Chairman of the Panel and the Principal Investigator respectively, indicate that the traditional forms of military forces have been affected to a considerable extent by contemporary events. The consequence of these amendments have not been fully explored. They are, however, of considerable significance in their effect upon military institutions, not only in terms of the organization, function and role of these bodies, but also in terms of more general questions of civil military relationships in an advanced society.
2. In this context, it should be stressed that the consideration of future alternative models of military forces does not imply a total rejection of the validity of hitherto accepted models, such as the constabulary concept which was initially propounded by the Chairman of the Advisory Panel. What is significant here is that

the strategic, social and political background against which this concept was devised, has changed to such an extent that serious consideration must be given to the further analysis of potential developments in this area.

#### The Compilation of Data

After the establishment of basic data categories, the Panel began in the second phase of its research project, to compile national data. Panel members and associates were able to provide data for the Federal Republic of West Germany, France, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States. As the Panel had foreseen, there were considerable national variations in the availability and comprehensiveness of data sources. Essentially this reflected the different attitudes of governments to the recording of statistical information. These problems of data recovery were moreover accentuated where research was directed to the retrieval of historical material, since the Panel limited itself to the retrieval of data which was in the public domain.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the assembly of data within the categories that had been established was proceeded with and the published data tables in a later part of this revue are indicative of the wealth of material that is available. As has been pointed out, it is not claimed that this data is totally comprehensive for it must perforce represent a selection of material in the public domain. This selection is particularly



noticeable in the limited case of those countries which maintain extensive records albeit that the retrieval of this information is a complex and time consuming exercise. The decision of the Panel to adopt selected data categories was, however, soon justified. It was and is of considerable interest to note that individuals both in government and academia, when they became aware of the work which was being undertaken, sought to obtain data and advice from the Panel. Such inquiries, particularly when they were national inquiries for national data, emphasized the extent to which basic data was often unattainable even though it was somewhere in the public domain. They confirmed the original impression of Panel members that the publication of this data was a fundamental prerequisite of research in this field and they emphasized the overall utility of this specific project. Equally, these inquiries drew attention to the considerable debt owed to the funding sponsor without whose support an international project of this nature could not have been mounted.

With the acquisition of data, it became readily apparent that comparative analysis would be greatly facilitated if available data were stored on computer tapes. Such a step had not been originally envisaged by the Panel and the transfer of data to computer storage was a major undertaking. Under the guidance of Professor Morris Janowitz of the University of Chicago, however, David Currie of the University of South Alabama, drew up a specific programme and undertook the task of codifying and storing the data which had been compiled.

One important effect of the move was that it drew attention again to such envisaged problems as the incompatibility of national data and the non-availability of data for specific periods. The stimulated further inquiry, and an on-going and future task of the Panel is to supplement existing data. Thus James Linger (University of Chicago) has been concerned with research into pre-1945 data for the German armed forces, data that hitherto has not been readily available in Europe. In a different context, David Greenwood (University of Aberdeen) has extended his avenue of inquiry to look in more detail at British budgetary data, while Michel Martin (University of Toulouse) continues to work on French historical sources. Similarly, in both the Netherlands and Sweden a continuing research inquiry is being undertaken. It is also significant that the Panel had been able to incorporate into its computer programme, data for Japanese armed forces, thus extending the originally envisaged national coverage.

The data which is incorporated in this report is therefore supplemented by these computer tapes, duplicate copies of which have been made available to the sponsor. The presented data in both these forms, however, does not represent the conclusion of the Panel's work. The research programme is continuing and will continue, for the initial stimulus provided within the limits of the funded project has considerably encouraged the sustaining of the created mode of inquiry. It is thus envisaged that in the future, additional data in report and/or computer form will become available and that such

data will enlarge considerably the corpus of available information in this field.

### The Analysis of Data

In the third phase of its work, the Panel sought to analyse available data and to use such analysis in the exploration of the relationship between armed forces and society. In recent years, social scientists who are concerned with the study of the relationship between armed forces and society have shown a marked increase of interest in the comparative analysis of military institutions. Much of this developing interest stems from the conviction that armed forces in Western industrialized society are undergoing a pronounced and critical transformation which not only materially affects the established form and structure of military organizations, but also substantially modifies traditional and existing civil military relationships. These changes in the characteristics of armed forces have been attributed to a variety of causes. Such factors as the existence of a general societal reaction to authority, the conviction that the utility of armed forces has declined, is declining and should decline still further, a public preference for enhanced welfare expenditure with a diminished defence budget, the search for the international control or limitation of nuclear weapons and the realization that super-power détente makes military roles less rather than more easy to rationalize have all either severally or jointly been suggested as the causes of these changes.

With appropriate scientific caution, this substantial and fundamental transformation of military institutions is frequently referred to as 'The Decline of the Mass Army', a categorization which acknowledges the dynamic nature of the modifications which are taking place. Alternatively, these changes are labelled as 'The Rise of the All-Volunteer Army', a classification which acknowledges that in some countries, notably the United States and Great Britain, the historical absence of conscription or a mass army has not precluded the existence of a comparable transformation of the military structure. In both instances, however, variations in the established form and structure of military organizations are not, in themselves, a new phenomenon. Throughout history, armed forces both as an organization and a profession have had to respond to change in the parent society, sometimes by accepting enforced professionalism and at other times by initiating or responding to organizational modifications. The present situation, however, is considered to have a particular importance in that it is seen to mark the end of an era. The conclusion that we have now reached a historic stage in which the mass army as an institution is on the way out is cogently summed up by van Doorn (1).

It is not a political-cyclical trend; it is a structural change spelling an end of a process which began with the French Revolution and the national revolutions of the early nineteenth century.

1. Jacques van Doorn, The Soldier and Social Change (Beverley Hills, Cal. and London: Sage Publications, 1975) p. 53.



The importance of this conclusion cannot be overemphasized. The structural changes within armed forces which we are currently observing are not simply a response to technological innovation. While amendments to the established patterns of formal authority, the organizational format, recruitment policies and the definition of military skill are partly the reflection of a wish to introduce into the institutions those facets of scientific management and human relations which characterize economic organizations, they are also indicative of a more fundamental transformation which is taking place in the position of armed forces within society. Now we are witnessing not only structural changes but also a basic transformation in traditional patterns of civil military relationships.

Hitherto, a significant characteristic of mass armed forces has been the extent to which the notion of citizenship was not only a result of industrialization and urbanism but also a concomitant of military service in mass conscript armies (2). Today, with the changes which are taking place within these armed forces, the emphasis previously placed on the role of the military in nation-building in the West and on the linkage between the citizen soldier and the effective extension of the franchise, is coming to an end. It is often replaced by discussion about the very legitimacy of armed forces (3).

2. Morris Janowitz, 'Military Institutions and Citizenship in Western Societies', in Military Conflict (Beverly Hills, Cal. and London: Sage Publications, 1975) p. 71.

3. cf. G Harries-Jenkins and Jacques van Doorn (eds.) The Military and the Problem of Legitimacy (Beverly Hills, Cal. and London: Sage Publications, 1976).

Alternatively the germinal question is whether compulsory military service, rather than surpassing in Engel's words general franchise as a democratic agency, does in fact deny to individual members of armed forces the social, political and democratic rights of the citizen. In this context, amendments to the historical pattern of military authority or the demand for unionization in armed forces (4) can be seen as attempts to re-establish within the framework of civil-military relationships the basic rights of the individual serviceman. The emergence of these and other comparable issues is thus a significant symptom of on-going changes in military institutions. The scope and dimensions of the problems that arise draw our attention to structural modifications within the organization. In addition, we are made very aware of transformations in the relationship of armed forces to society as a concomitant characteristic of the decline of the mass army. Contemporary comparative analysis of military institutions is therefore concerned with two main areas of research. Conceptually, they are quite distinct, for in the first area of interest the concept of organizational analysis or organizational behaviour has been widely accepted as the basis of research. This has also acknowledged that analysis can produce hypotheses of universal applicability and relevance irrespective of the type or location of the military organization. In contrast, in the second area such a conclusion has to take into account the over-riding reality that military formations are organized

4. cf. G Harries-Jenkins, Trade Unions in Armed Forces (Hull, 1976)

on a national basis and that this inhibits any review or evaluation which seeks to look at contemporary problems from other than a purely national view. The characteristics of the conceptual and methodological difficulties which respectively arise in these distinct areas of research are clearly spelt out by Janowitz (5). The initial difficulty in employing organizational analysis in looking at the contemporary military force structure is that of highlighting common patterns and uniformities in military institutions regardless of national or cultural settings. In looking more critically at the second research theme of armed forces and society, an additional set of problems arise: As Janowitz stresses (6):-

Social scientists are aware that military organization reflects the social structure and political and cultural values of each particular environment. Because military formations are organized as national units, they reveal the consequences of historical and traditional values. These national differences influence not only organizational effectiveness, but are also basic elements in accounting for various patterns of civil military relations.

Yet notwithstanding the distinctive features of these two research areas, they reflect a common concern with the position of the military as a sub-system within a wider social system.

5. Morris Janowitz, 'The Military Organization' in Roger Little (ed.) Handbook of Military Institutions (Beverly Hills, Cal and London: Sage Publications, 1971) p. 13.

6. *ibid.*

Consequently these research themes are inter-related. Each interacts with the other so that change in the organizational form of the force structure, occasioned, for example, by a shift from a conscript to an all-volunteer army, can considerably affect the extant pattern of civil-military relationships. Equally, a deterioration in an established relationship between armed forces and the parent society, in the light, for example, of the failure of the military to achieve specific goals, may lead the civil power to impose organizational reforms upon the military and thereby change the force structure. Consequently, research in this area, although it may focus on one of these areas of inquiry rather than the other, must if it is to be a comprehensive analysis of military institutions, at least acknowledge the fact that there is an inter-dependent relationship between the concept of the military as an organization and the notion of armed forces and society.

In this context, the major research problem presents itself again. One of the most noticeable shortcomings of much early research into the military as a social system or subsystem, was that despite the outstanding examples of the work carried out by Shils and Janowitz (1948) and Stouffer et al (1949), a considerable number of subsequent arguments and conclusions were based on opinion rather than fact and upon normative feelings rather than empirical evidence. Research of this kind, therefore, has contributed little to the understanding of many contentious issues in the two research areas that have been mentioned. Its inadequacies, however, can often be readily rationalized. It is evident that the student of military



affairs must face a series of complex research issues such as access to documentary sources, overcoming secrecy, and the avoidance of nationalistic biases (7). The existence of these constraints and the difficulty of finding acceptable solutions to the problems to which they give rise, makes it very hard for the analyst to avoid relying on normative assumptions rather than empirical data as a basis for further discussion. Nevertheless, if research in this area is to achieve effective analysis, it is imperative that basic hypotheses are tested against the relevant data. Equally, the analysis of these two research themes necessitates an observational standpoint which employs a constant standard of evaluation in considering empirical data and documentary resources.

Yet in applying a scientific method of inquiry, the search for objectivity should not lead the researcher to forget that only by relating his data to a broad conceptual framework, can he promote intellectual enlightenment. The very real danger, here, is that the collection of data becomes a mere head counting exercise which is divorced from a theoretical base. Moreover, the random assembly of unrelated facts and figures hardly facilitates comparative analysis; indeed, the presence of diffuse data may positively deter such analysis, for it suggests that every national military institution is a unique case and that any comparison is both impossible and irrelevant. The recurrent problem, therefore, is to establish hypotheses

7. Janowitz, Military Conflict p. 129.

derived from basic data categories which facilitate objective analysis and which coincidentally encourage discussion within a more general sociological framework.

The supporting papers in this volume are thus indicative of varying approaches which seek to provide solutions to this problem. They supplement papers published in previous phase reports, all of which reflect the concern of the Panel not only with the preparation and compilation of data but with the utilization of such data in further analysis of the relationship between armed forces and society. Again, it has to be stressed that these papers are not exhaustive, for one of the most important consequences of the work of the Research Panel had been the extent to which the project had stimulated further analysis within the academic and military community.

#### Future Developments

Such further analysis is thus evidence of one way in which the objectives of the Research Panel can be said to be continuing. To this can be added the point, to which reference has been previously made, that the retrieval of data has not finished. The additional acquisition and interpretation of data as a direct result of the original work of the Project is not, however, the only effect of the stimulus to research provided by this Panel. It is significant that comparative research in the study of military institutions is becoming increasingly concerned with the analysis of hitherto neglected topics such as the costs of the all-volunteering army,

the demand for group representation in armed forces and the role of women in the military force. In these and other instances, the frequently preferred method of inquiry is one in which reliance on empirical data rather than normative assumptions in the basis of comparative analysis. This preference and the associated research for hypotheses of universal applicability and relevance irrespective of the type or location of the military organization, are indicative of the very considerable conceptual and methodological debt which is owed to the funded project. The cardinal feature of the work of this Panel was that it was a pioneering attempt in the comparative analysis of armed forces and society through the international co-operation of scholars drawn from a wide number of countries. The support of the Department of the Army has thus materially assisted in the creation of a multi-national research community concerned with the critical analysis of the relationship between armed forces and society. While the initial project has now completed the final phase of its work, this established research community continues and will continue to study this relationship and to utilize fully the concepts, methodology and data pioneered by the Research Panel.

Advisory Panel on Comparative Military Research

-- First Replies for the Meeting in London --

from 1 to 3 July 1974

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### General Remarks

The present paper represents a first reply to the Questionnaire developed in Chicago and Hull. It should be noted, however, that all figures contained in it exclusively refer to the Bundeswehr. This means that the data do not go back further than 1955/56, the year when the new German armed forces came into being. This limitation was necessary to give a reply at all to the whole range of questions and to find out what is possible and what is not.

The varied German history is anyway not characterized by military continuity. From 1900 onwards, there were four different German armies:

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. The Imperial Army | 1900 - 1918     |
| 2. The "Reichswehr"  | 1919 - 1935     |
| 3. The "Wehrmacht"   | 1935 - 1945     |
| 4. The "Bundeswehr"  | 1955/56 - today |

While such a sequence of distinct, clearly distinguishable phases would favor an examination procedure based on the principle of division of work, it does not make it easier to answer the Questionnaire.

We have been able to answer the majority of the questions posed, but in some instances the answers given require further elaboration and refinement. Questions 2.2., 2.4., 3.2., 3.4., 3.5., 4.1. and 7.3. proved unanswerable, due to the following reasons:

#### Re 2.2. and 2.4.

The Bundeswehr does not include female personnel of military rank (as a matter of fact, none of the former German armies ever incorporated female military personnel).

Re 3.3., 3.4. and 3.5.

The defense budget of the Federal Republic of Germany is an overall defense budget not broken down in budgets for the individual services. In respect to questions 3.3. through 3.4., we do not possess data ready for direct use. The various proportions can only be computed approximately in retrospect, and that is a difficult undertaking.

Re 4.1.

This question is not really applicable to German conditions. Even the details and explanations given in the Memorandum of January 1974 are not very helpful.

In recent years the mode of selection was changed several times, yet the underlying principle of selection essentially remained the same. Roughly speaking, the procedure applied at present is as follows: In their 30<sup>th</sup> year of life, usually with the rank of captain, all officers complete a three-month "Basic Course" at the Bundeswehr Command and Staff College in Hamburg, the objective of which is to determine: Firstly, who is qualified to become a field grade officer and later be promoted major; and secondly, who is qualified for a specific assignment for which he may receive further training. One of these assignments is a general staff assignment; officers considered qualified subsequently undergo training for general staff assignment. Their chance to become a general is considered to be superior compared to that of other officers. The percentage of those who qualify for general staff officers' training has for years been 5 - 10 percent in all three services, which, in absolute figures, amounts to between 40 and 60 officers in the Army and to some 30 officers each in the Navy and in the Air Force (for each age group).

Re 7.3.

The question cannot be answered in its present form. It has to be seen whether the paper Lt.Col Zierdt promised to furnish will provide further explication and clarification.

For reasons of lack of time it has not been possible to give a translation of the training objectives listed in the 2nd Annex referring to question 7.2.. This is a long list of hundreds of occupations ranging from farmer to university-level sociologist, in which the Bundeswehr is offering specialist training to its long-term military personnel.

1.1.



# 1.1. Population of the Federal Republic of Germany\*) in 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965 and 1970

by Sex and Age Groups

- in thousands -

Year	Sex	Population	between ... and under ... years of age							
			under 6	6 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over		
1950	male	23 723	2 110	3 941	1 863	8 085	5 595	2 129		
	female	27 086	2 012	3 789	1 797	10 013	6 842	2 633		
	total	50 809	4 122	7 730	3 660	18 098	12 437	4 762		
1955	male	25 115	2 377	3 373	2 420	8 331	6 290	2 324		
	female	28 403	2 256	3 230	2 325	9 717	7 763	3 112		
	total	53 518	4 633	6 603	4 745	18 048	14 053	5 436		
1960	male	26 327	2 686	3 498	1 968	9 164	6 563	2 448		
	female	29 631	2 548	3 334	1 883	9 915	8 298	3 653		
	total	55 958	5 234	6 832	3 851	19 079	14 861	6 101		
1965	male	28 170	3 074	3 801	1 952	10 510	6 067	2 766		
	female	31 126	2 928	3 616	1 844	10 398	7 971	4 369		
	total	59 296	6 002	7 417	3 796	20 908	14 038	7 135		
1970	male	28 867	2 940	4 267	2 465	10 293	5 815	3 087		
	female	31 784	2 798	4 054	2 355	9 709	7 964	4 904		
	total	60 651	5 738	8 321	4 820	20 002	13 779	7 991		

\*) incl. Berlin (West)

a) incl. Saarland, then not yet incorporated in the FRG

1.2.

- 1.2. Overall manpower levels of the Bundeswehr at yearly intervals from 1956 onwards, broken down into military and civilian personnel, the latter also by sex

Overall Manpower Levels of the  
Bundeswehr

As of December of the  
respective year

Year	Military Personnel	Civilian Personnel		
		Total	male	female
1956	66,115	15,396		
1957	122,371	36,658		
1958	174,745	55,556		
1959	248,764	76,242		
1960	270,440	90,732		
1961	325,227	111,499		
1962	389,403	127,569		
1963	403,302	140,894	103,298	37,596
1964	435,344	150,313	109,569	40,744
1965	440,773	159,843	116,233	43,610
1966	454,763	169,355	123,235	46,120
1967	451,963	168,270	123,558	44,712
1968	439,728	167,561	123,786	43,775
1969	462,732	170,886	127,070	43,816
1970	458,640	173,904	130,105	43,799
1971	470,455	177,756	132,889	44,867
1972	485,372	181,381	136,235	45,146
1973	482,494	181,204	135,820	45,384

1.3.



1.3. Breakdown of Manpower Levels by Service (Effective Levels)  
from 1962 - 1973, by Career Personnel, Long-term Personnel  
and Conscripts

As of December of the  
respective year

Year	Career Personnel				Long-Term Personnel				Conscripts			
	Total	Army	Air Force	Navy	Total	Army	Air Force	Navy	Total	Army	Air Force	Navy
1962	51,895	30,761	14,813	6,321	177,128	107,277	49,796	20,055	160,380	130,072	27,369	2,939
1963	44,470	25,572	13,323	5,575	181,874	108,523	53,926	19,425	176,958	144,217	27,969	4,772
1964	47,656	27,832	13,835	5,939	174,242	106,525	48,244	19,473	213,446	172,689	33,499	7,258
1965	49,423	29,093	14,306	6,024	173,487	105,604	47,659	20,224	217,863	170,164	38,660	9,039
1966	49,258	29,262	13,906	6,090	187,169	115,084	51,644	20,441	218,336	171,175	37,316	9,845
1967	50,193	29,523	14,385	6,285	184,204	109,327	53,720	21,157	217,566	172,939	35,910	8,717
1968	51,203	30,149	14,859	6,240	154,081	85,446	48,011	20,624	234,444	186,212	39,183	9,049
1969	53,415	31,223	15,833	6,359	173,929	103,635	49,427	20,867	235,388	187,306	38,456	9,626
1970	55,244	32,210	16,013	7,011	193,298	117,874	54,827	20,597	210,098	165,259	36,073	8,766
1971	58,310	34,151	16,699	7,460	194,130	118,270	56,104	19,756	218,015	174,556	35,554	7,905
1972	61,742	35,480	18,287	7,975	193,489	118,871	55,105	19,513	230,141	178,856	40,969	10,316
1973	62,386	35,340	18,840	8,206	192,081	118,760	54,068	19,253	228,027	179,920	37,959	11,148

1.1.

1.4. Breakdown of Reserve Forces by Service  
at yearly intervals, 1961 - 1973

Year	Army	Air Force	Navy	Total
1961	219,317	42,797	8,595	270,709
1962	279,043	65,935	15,121	398,820
1963	433,262	93,871	21,348	548,481
1964	535,581	120,376	26,444	682,401
1965	662,826	150,567	32,117	845,510
1966	789,213	181,505	40,307	1,011,025
1967	934,978	216,679	48,640	1,200,297
1968	1,068,008	242,957	55,747	1,366,712
1969	1,175,443	271,858	61,885	1,509,186
1970	1,289,383	295,122	69,209	1,653,714
1971	1,410,974	325,244	76,407	1,812,625
1972	1,515,104	350,874	82,590	1,948,568
1973	1,617,662	379,700	90,544	2,087,906

1.5.



1.5. Breakdown of Civilian Personnel Employed  
in the Armed Forces and in the Ministry  
of Defense, by Service and at Specific  
Intervals, from 1962 Onwards

As of December of the  
 respective year

Year	MOD	Army	Air Force	Navy	Central Military Agencies
1962	2,972	19,834	15,507	6,165	2,831
1965	3,188	24,556	17,332	8,600	3,674
1966	3,353	26,581	18,979	9,273	4,065
1969	3,426	38,648	18,826	9,242	6,715
1970	3,600	39,446	19,299	9,451	6,913
1973	3,686	40,293	20,388	9,732	7,398

2.1.

# Rank Structure at Yearly Intervals, 1962 - 1973

As of December of the  
respective year

	Year	OF-9/ OF-8	OF-7	OF-6	OF-5	OF-4	OF-3	OF-2	OF-1
Army	1962	10	21	65	317	1,186	2,622	3,515	4,776
	1963	12	30	67					
	1964	11	28	73					
	1965	11	28	70	439	1,567	3,167	3,401	5,530
	1966	12	28	77					
	1967	12	32	73					
	1968	11	29	76					
	1969	10	30	80					
	1970	12	23	87	613	2,783	2,576	6,736*	4,512
	1971	13	27	81					
	1972	12	28	84					
	1973	12	29	79	711	3,830	2,316	6,579*	7,114*
Air Force	1962	1	4	29	154	545	1,260	1,705	2,854
	1963	2	8	34					
	1964	3	12	34					
	1965	5	13	38	238	797	1,564	1,672	3,217
	1966	4	17	37					
	1967	4	15	38					
	1968	7	15	39					
	1969	9	18	42					
	1970	7	17	39	314	1,321	1,544	3,090*	3,056
	1971	7	18	41					
	1972	7	20	41					
	1973	8	21	42	360	1,898	1,555	3,182*	4,704*
Navy	1962	2	1	11	86	248	549	957	800
	1963	2	2	13					
	1964	3	2	14					
	1965	3	3	15	107	313	751	725	1,306
	1966	3	4	20					
	1967	2	7	19					
	1968	3	7	20					
	1969	3	9	17					
	1970	3	9	18	165	603	736	1,597*	2,115*
	1971	3	9	17					
	1972	5	8	16					
	1973	5	7	20	213	904	560	1,693*	1,862*

\*) In 1969 introduction of the Officer Specialist Career

23.



2.3. Breakdown by Grade and Service of the  
Enlisted Rank Structure (NCOs and Men)  
at Specific Intervals, 1962 - 1973

As of December of the  
respective year

Year		OR-9	OR-8	OR-7	OR-6	OR-5	OR-4	OR-3/ OE-1
Army	1962	1,213	3,442	5,951	8,581	29,568	1,959	202,428
	1965	2,200	5,178	11,005	11,738	31,363	5,251	223,903
	1970	2,139*	8,433	15,360	12,328	41,450	11,000	208,673
	1973	447*	13,774	12,516	12,544	40,311	6,825	227,391
Air Force	1962	497	2,132	3,797	5,074	15,585	1,327	57,470
	1965	919	2,917	5,542	6,731	13,913	2,047	61,011
	1970	1,459*	5,967	8,202	7,163	17,218	2,375	55,849
	1973	279*	7,337	8,356	5,273	17,187	1,849	59,575
Navy	1962	397	745	1,237	1,681	6,391	1,712	14,616
	1965	622	1,102	1,299	2,551	7,496	1,575	17,419
	1970	132*	1,914	2,296	1,766	7,665	1,444	16,761
	1973	25*	2,438	2,021	1,992	8,206	1,026	17,720

\*) In 1966 introduction of the Officer Specialist Career

3.1.

As of April 1974

3.1. Proportion, at Factor Cost, of the Gross National Product (GNP) of the Federal Republic of Germany Spent on Defense, Based on NATO Criteria

	excluding aid to Berlin	including aid to Berlin
1955	4.8	-
1956	4.7	-
1957	4.8	5.3
1958	3.4	3.9
1959	5.1	5.4
1960	4.7	5.0
1961	4.7	5.0
1962	5.6	6.1
1963	6.0	6.5
1964	5.4	5.9
1965	5.0	5.5
1966	4.7	5.3
1967	5.0	5.6
1968	4.1	4.7
1969	4.1	4.7
1970	3.7	4.3
1971	3.8	4.5
1972	4.0	4.7
1973	3.9	4.7
1974	3.9	4.7

3.2.



As of June 1974

3.2. Proportion (in percent) of the National Budget  
of the Federal Republic of Germany Spent on  
Defense, Based on NATO Criteria

	excluding aid to Berlin	including aid to Berlin
1955	24.1	-
1960	28.9	30.8
1965	31.1	34.6
1966	30.3	34.1
1967	28.7	32.1
1968	25.6	29.2
1969	25.3	29
1970	25.5	29.2
1971	25.7	30.6
1972	25.0	31.1
1973	26.2	31.6
1974	26.1	31.4



4.2. Average Lengths of Service among Officers at all  
Rank Levels for Selected Years between 1965 and 1973

1. Pursuant to the Military Career Ordinance (SLV) the career officer retires at the specific age limit envisaged for his rank

This is for:

Captain OF-2	-	52 years
Major OF-3	-	54 years
Lt.Col. OF-4	-	56 years
Colonel OF-5	-	58 years

2. In the Bundeswehr as a whole the average term of enlistment of long-term officers (excluding officers enlisting for two years (Z 2) or 21 months (Z 21) and medical officers)

has been:

1965	-	5.9 years
1970	-	9.0 years
1973	-	8.4 years

4.3.



4.3 Age Distribution of Officers by Grade  
within Five-Year Age Cohorts for Selected  
Years

- 1960 -

As of December of the  
respective year

Age Cohort	GEN LTC	COL.	LTC	MAJ	CPT	1st	2nd
	MG BG OF-6/9					LT OF-1	LT OF-1
95-00	28	21	6	-	-	-	
01-05	43	119	96	73	12	-	
06-10	41	186	350	351	387	6	
11-15	14	146	787	1,121	1,472	110	
16-20	-	12	237	1,214	1,681	157	5
21-25	-	-	-	242	2,213	325	17
26-30	-	-	-	-	269	461	55
31-35	-	-	-	-	20	1,000	671
36-40	-	-	-	-	1	144	2,237
41-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	126	484	1,476	3,000	6,055	2,203	2,985

4.3. Age Distribution of Officers by Grade  
within Five-Year Age Cohorts for Selected  
Years

- 1965 -

As of December of the  
respective year

Age Cohort	GEN LTG	COL.	LTC	MAJ	CPT	1st LT	2nd LT
	MG BG OF-6/9	OF-5	OF-4	OF-3	OF-2	OF-1	OF-1
95-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05-10	83	157	221	154	230	-	-
11-15	90	434	1,123	1,203	836	2	-
16-20	8	138	891	1,681	758	6	1
21-25	-	10	197	1,649	1,044	14	-
26-30	-	-	-	212	608	19	3
31-35	-	-	-	-	1,360	432	45
36-40	-	-	-	-	679	4,098	1,834
41-45	-	-	-	-	-	210	3,523
46-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	181	739	2,432	4,899	5,515	4,781	5,406

4.3. Age Distribution of Officers by Grade  
within Five-Year Age Cohorts for Selected  
Years

- 1970 -

As of December of the  
respective year

Cohort	GEN LTG MG BG OF-6/5	COL OF-5	LTC OF-4	MAJ OF-3	CPT OF-2	of them ..off. specia- lists	1st LT OF-1	of them ..off. specia- lists	2nd LT OF-1	of them ..off. specia- lists
5-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	-	2	1	-	6	5	-	-	-	-
1-15	116	438	879	26	472	319	98	98	7	7
6-20	77	426	1,833	525	827	512	415	415	18	18
1-25	7	120	1,190	1,105	662	264	624	619	111	110
6-30	-	2	224	447	113	18	324	319	236	236
11-35	-	-	165	1,280	395	-	107	69	172	157
16-40	-	-	-	1,115	4,790	-	517	29	328	217
11-45	-	-	-	7	1,856	-	2,645	3	799	37
16-50	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	1,668	-
51-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	200	988	4,292	4,505	9,121	1,118	4,804	1,552	3,339	782

4.3. Age Distribution of Officers by Grade  
within Five-Year Age Cohorts for Selected  
Years

- 1973 -

As of December of the  
respective year

Cohort	GEN LTG MG BG	COL OF-5	LTC OF-4	MAJ OF-3	CPT OF-2	of them ..off specia- lists	1st LT OF-1	of them ..off specia- lists	2nd LT OF-1	of them ..off specia- lists
5-00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-15	34	42	44	-	124	106	1	1	-	-
6-20	130	612	1,447	26	786	716	31	31	3	3
21-25	44	366	1,888	112	1,267	953	214	211	50	49
26-30	-	65	580	60	447	393	466	462	155	154
31-35	-	35	1,251	478	235	130	1,090	1,075	752	738
36-40	-	1	911	3,089	2,236	51	1,113	981	1,977	1,874
41-45	-	-	1	317	3,872	16	1,107	180	569	361
46-50	-	-	-	-	65	-	2,245	27	2,401	48
51-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1,470	-
Total	208	1,121	6,122	4,082	9,032	2,365	6,279	2,968	7,377	3,230





4.4. Officers: Recruitment of applicants with previous military service outside the Bundeswehr and applicants holding an officer's rank pursuant to Sections 22, 28, 29 or 43 of the Military Career Ordinance (SLV)

1955/56	:	8,140
1957	:	1,563
1958	:	1,173
1959	:	1,133
1960	:	866
1961	:	522
1962	:	176
1963	:	65...
1964	:	39
1965	:	30
1966	:	47
1967	:	56
1968	:	52
1969	:	43
1970	:	34
1971	:	32
1972	:	25
1973	:	27

4.4. Officer Candidates: Recruitment of candidates with no previous military service and admission of applicants from active military service (ex-conscripts and ex-NCOs), not including those covered by Sect. 33 of the Military Career Ordinance (SLV) (Enlistment periods: 3 or more years)

1957	:	1,759	( - )*)
1958	:	1,559	( - )
1959	:	2,049	(546)
1960	:	2,110	(565)
1961	:	2,019	(500)
1962	:	2,031	(309)
1963	:	1,814	(167)
1964	:	1,865	(294)
1965	:	1,603	(284)
1966	:	2,127	(443)
1967**)	:	3,576	(631)
1968	:	1,909	(490)
1969	:	1,260	(340)
1970	:	1,464	(487)
1971	:	1,410	(587)
1972	:	1,745	(665)
1973	:	1,996	(907)

Notes:

\*) The figures in brackets indicate the number (out of the total number) of candidates recruited from active military service

\*\*\*) In 1966/67 the term of the school year was abbreviated and hence three instead of two age groups graduated from school

4.4. Enlisted Men: Recruitment of Volunteers for the NCO and men careers, not including conscripts who changed over to the Long-term serviceman category (Enlistment periods: 2 or more years)

1956	:	33,800	
1957	:	36,300	
1958	:	19,300	
1959	:	20,800	
1960	:	12,200	( 300)*)
1961	:	18,305	( 2,400)
1962	:	28,100	(12,900)
1963	:	33,000	(14,400)
1964	:	24,744	(11,384)
1965	:	22,927	(10,949)
1966	:	27,819	(13,773)
1967	:	26,388	( 9,105)
1968	:	12,680	( 152)
1969	:	15,971	( 6,576)
1970	:	22,582	(13,771)
1971	:	26,155	(18,136)
1972	:	30,071	(20,240)
1973	:	30,582	(22,007)

\*) The figures in brackets indicate the number of two-year enlistees (SaZ 2) included in the total number



4.5.

# 4.3. Enlistments, Transfers, Re-enlistments

1964 - 1973

- BURMA SREHR -

As of December of the respective year

Year	Enlistments		Transfers <sup>+</sup>			Re-enlistments <sup>+</sup>		
	Enlistment period		18-/15-month conscripts to long-term pers. <sup>++</sup>			Extension of enlistment to 3 - 15 years		
	21 months 2 years	2 or more years	21 mos	2 years	3 - 15 years	officers	NCOs	men
1964	11,384	13,360		23,017	2,946	1,211	25,700	7,224
1965	10,949	11,978		24,333	3,460	1,327	37,089	7,566
1966	13,778	14,041		27,482	2,695	1,536	24,147	7,006
1967	9,105	17,283		8,122	5,136	1,331	21,926	7,821
1968	152	12,528		1,333	6,060	857	11,936	4,426
1969	6,576	9,395		33,376	5,246	776	8,881	3,072
1970	13,771	8,811		25,946	3,968	543	11,345	4,834
1971	18,136	8,019		27,256	4,063	591	12,807	4,150
1972	20,240	9,831		24,200	5,199	1,082	19,339	4,814
1973	22,007	8,575	2,439	21,778	5,707	1,293	17,367	4,381

of them  
3,136  
for 21-month  
term

24,217

- Notes:
- + Re-enlistments refer to long-term personnel extending their original enlistment period.
  - + "Transfers" refer to conscripts who, during their basic military service term, transfer to long-term personnel status.
  - ++ until 1971: from 18-month conscripts  
1972 onwards: from 15-month conscripts



4.6. Numbers of Officers by Grade and Service  
Having Left the Armed Forces Annually  
between 1960 and 1973

As of December of the  
respective year

	Year	GEN LTG	MG	BG	COL	LTC	MAJ	CPT	1st LT	2d LT
REG FOR AF	1960	2	3	6	16	17	64	254	298	338
	1961	2	3	4	35	48	118	455	450	1,889
	1962	-	11	6	62	103	199	596	470	2,722
	1963	1	1	7	31	38	51	71	12	1,571
	1964	5	5	8	25	40	50	52	25	3,138
	1965	2	5	12	20	51	51	132	37	4,177
	1966	4	3	10	27	59	89	209	67	3,571
	1967	3	3	7	31	68	62	140	44	2,148
	1968	6	7	8	37	100	58	483	93	442
	1969	2	3	14	39	206	71	190	90	659
	1970	3	5	16	52	333	49	201	77	832
	1971	2	11	13	81	381	42	206	48	2,916
	1972	3	3	10	116	266	31	363	32	3,123
	1973	3	6	13	112	316	28	407	26	3,700
REG FOR AF	1960	-	-	-	2	3	15	67	46	76
	1961	1	-	1	3	5	17	94	78	413
	1962	2	2	2	15	17	32	125	90	556
	1963	-	1	5	6	17	26	43	36	470
	1964	-	1	6	7	21	37	55	60	942
	1965	-	-	1	10	28	46	102	61	710
	1966	1	2	9	9	39	46	143	59	666
	1967	1	6	4	20	45	34	256	55	575
	1968	-	1	6	17	70	27	235	57	45
	1969	-	1	4	24	144	31	137	71	89
	1970	3	3	5	30	172	20	107	70	101
	1971	1	3	9	35	163	15	107	46	773
	1972	-	2	3	40	139	18	125	37	825
	1973	1	3	4	53	154	18	180	48	780
REG FOR AF	1960	-	1	1	-	1	12	64	54	80
	1961	1	2	-	3	6	8	76	62	135
	1962	1	-	2	15	12	13	84	39	216
	1963	-	1	3	7	9	11	21	10	167
	1964	-	-	1	10	21	13	14	5	184
	1965	1	1	1	17	15	18	35	12	108
	1966	1	-	2	8	12	20	62	11	99
	1967	1	-	1	12	19	8	124	12	73
	1968	-	2	4	14	20	21	116	14	89
	1969	-	1	2	6	33	45	34	16	108
	1970	1	3	3	12	35	29	37	28	130
	1971	2	1	4	11	49	14	45	23	151
	1972	-	2	4	17	41	10	53	13	101
	1973	-	3	2	26	42	9	73	13	113

Mostly long-term  
personnel





4.7. Number of Enlisted men by Service,  
Having Left the Armed Forces Annually  
between 1960 and 1973

- Conscripts -

As of December of the  
respective year

	Year	NCOs	Men
ARMY	1960	516	64.417
	1961	925	42.407
	1962	470	53.694
	1963	304	89.267
	1964	159	99.185
	1965	625	103.603
	1966	1.661	118.756
	1967	1.813	122.522
	1968	1.865	117.994
	1969	3.570	123.280
	1970	4.707	129.620
	1971	4.804	110.983
	1972	6.486	136.509
	1973	4.186	121.312
AIR FORCE	1960	153	14.799
	1961	162	7.538
	1962	70	12.177
	1963	9	19.463
	1964	37	19.603
	1965	127	21.955
	1966	284	26.542
	1967	271	24.689
	1968	385	25.533
	1969	403	25.968
	1970	414	26.574
	1971	793	24.072
	1972	839	27.487
	1973	315	27.167
NAVY	1960	2	332
	1961	-	186
	1962	4	1.347
	1963	1	2.486
	1964	1	2.891
	1965	-	5.073
	1966	-	5.864
	1967	1	6.386
	1968	7	6.219
	1969	4	6.002
	1970	-	6.185
	1971	1	5.728
	1972	3	4.329
	1973	3	9.803

4.8.

ARMY

4.8. SHORTFALL IN PERSONNEL

(not including personnel undergoing end-of-term vocational advancement training)

As of 7 December of the respective year

Year	Officers		NCOs		Men		Total		Remarks on serious shortfalls in specialties/arms/skill categories
	auth	actual	auth	actual	auth	actual	auth	actual	
1960	13328	10082 - 3246	69972	41304 -28668	154700	130275 - 24425	238000	181661 - 56339	
1963	16158	12668 - 3490	84831	56077 -28754	187551	210639 + 23088	288540	279384 - 9156	Despite great efforts it had not been possible to eliminate the shortfall in officers and NCOs which naturally existed when the armed forces were activated. Initially, this failure was mainly due to anti-military attitude and propaganda, later on to better earning opportunities in a prospering economy not threatened by unemployment. This personnel deficit was encountered almost in all branches and skill categories alike concentrating on technical specialists
1966	17713	14534 - 3179	92991	67496 -25495	205591	234265 + 28674	316295	316295 0	This situation made it necessary to take over, as regulars, a larger number of officers and NCOs than was compatible with the development of a homogeneous age structure; although providing a numerical improvement this measure is apt to create future problems concerning the employment of these regulars.
1969	16157	13016 - 1441	92580	67706 -24874	201459	227774 + 26315	310496	310496 0	With the larger number of long-term servicemen now available it appears possible to come near to the objectives in terms of numerical strength and age structure.



Year	Officers		NCOs		Men		Total		Remarks on serious shortfalls in specialties/arms/skill categories
	auth	actual	auth	actual	auth	actual	auth	actual	
1972	23513	19322 -4191	92204	76384 -13820	202322	220333 + 18011	318039	318039 0	
1973	23513	20887 -2626	92204	75984 -16220	202322	221168 + 18846	318039	318039 0	
May 1974	24385	23787 - 598	92425	74936 -17489	201230	219317 + 18087	318040	318040 0	

until 1968 authorized strength pursuant to Manpower Planning Standards  
from 1969 onwards to Manpower Structure Model

# 4.8. SHORTFALL IN PERSONNEL

(not including personnel undergoing end-of-term vocational advancement training)

## AIR FORCE

As of 7 December of the respective year

Year	Officers		NCOs		Men		Total		Remarks on serious shortfalls in specialties/arms/skill categories
	auth	actual	auth	actual	auth	actual	auth	actual	
1960	7044	5304 -1840	30856	21347 - 9509	38000	38010 + 10	76000	64661 -11339	Activation phase; shortfall in all specialized fields.
1963	9053	5930 -2123	39102	28349 -10753	48155	59042 +10887	96310	94321 - 1989	The increase of the authorized strength aggravated the deficit in all specialized fields. Short-term enlistees and conscripts are used to offset the shortage of NCOs in all specialized fields (applies to the men category until 1974). Further increase of the authorized strength. Deficit in long-term officers of various specialized fields (command and control, technical service office, SAM employment). Shortage of medical (until 1974). NCOs: electronics, C&C maintenance personnel. Officers: Authorized strength lowered under the Manpower Structure Model; shortfall in the same specialties as 1966. NCOs: same as for 1966.
1966	9336	7738 -2098	42485	32969 - 9516	52321	62322 +10001	104642	103029 - 1613	
1969	2933	800 - 932	42451	36381 - 6070	50176	56568 - 6392	101560	100950 - 510	

	Officers		NCOs		Men		Total		Remarks on serious shortfalls in specialties/arms/skill categories
	auth	actual	auth	actual	auth	actual	auth	actual	
1967	11237	11237	42074	37152	48434	55776	104215	104215	Officers: New authorized strength due to introduction of the officer specialist career; personnel required in all specialized fields. NCOs: electronics, radar control, and ATC personnel, especially with master craftma qualification.
	- 2420	- 4922	-	-	+ 7342	+ 7342	-	-	
1968	11920	11920	42074	36400	48434	55895	104215	104215	Officers: Influx of officer specialists yet completed. Shortage of long-term line officers (SAM, communications, ground defense) NCOs: same as for 1972
	- 1737	- 5674	-	-	+ 7461	+ 7461	-	-	
1969	11920	12343	42148	35947	48146	55919	104214	104214	Officers: same as for 1973 NCOs: same as for 1973
	- 1572	- 6201	-	-	+ 7773	+ 7773	-	-	

until 1968 authorized strength pursuant to Manpower Planning Standards

from 1969 onwards to Manpower Structure Model

# 4.8. SHORTFALL IN PERSONNEL

(not including personnel undergoing end-of-term vocational advancement training)

NAVY

As of 7 December of the respective year

Year	Officers		NCOs		Men		Total		Remarks on serious shortfalls in specialties/arms/skill categories
	auth	actual	auth	actual	auth	actual	auth	actual	
1960	2756	2292 - 464	11284	8279 - 3005	11960	13851 + 1891	26000	24422 - 1578	1. <u>Officers</u> The deficit was/is concentrated in the long-term officers category.
1963	3196	2840 - 356	13085	10263 - 2222	13869	16006 + 2137	30150	29709 - 441	2. <u>NCOs</u> The deficit concentrates on the technical skill categories, especially electronics and communications operations.
1966	4443	3404 - 1039	15551	12938 - 2613	17031	20017 + 2986	37025	36359 - 666	3. <u>Men</u> The surplus of conscripts is used to offset the deficit in long-term personnel.
1969	3905	4038 + 133	15723	12790 - 2933	16870	18736 + 1866	36498	35564 - 934	



Year	Officers		NCOs		Men		Total		Remarks on serious shortfalls in specialties/arms/skill categories
	auth	actual	auth	actual	auth	actual	auth	actual	
1972	5573	4873 - 700	15278	13109 - 2169	16895	18834 + 1939	37746	36816 - 930	
1973	5680	5225 - 455	15715	13641 - 2074	16351	18723 + 2372	37746	37589 - 157	
7 May 1974	5714	5289 - 425	15742	13638 - 2104	16290	17365 + 1575	37746	36792 - 954	

until 1968 authorized strength pursuant to Manpower Planning Standards  
from 1969 onwards to Manpower Structure Model

5.1.

# 5.1. Basic Pay of Officers

Grade	Pay Grade/Step	1960	1965	1970	1974
2nd LT OF-1	A 9/1	479.36 DM	616.-- DM	803.-- DM	1.069.34 DM
1st LT OF-1	A 10/2 1)	546.63 DM	697.-- DM	940.50 DM	1.231.56 DM
CPT OF-2	A 11/4	734.02 DM	943.-- DM	1.180.-- DM	1.545.24 DM
CPT OF-2	A 12/8 2)	-	-	1.515.30 DM	1.984.12 DM
MAJ OF-3	A 13/6	973.70 DM	1.236.-- DM	1.580.20 DM	2.069.12 DM
LTC OF-4	A 14/7	1.145.97 DM	1.440.-- DM	1.779.90 DM	2.330.65 DM
LTC OF-4	A 15/9 2)	-	-	2.160.40 DM	2.828.82 DM
COL OF-5	A 16/10	1.673.48 DM	2.103.-- DM	2.527.30 DM	3.309.20 DM
COL OF-5	B 3 3)	-	-	3.299.40 DM	4.319.99 DM
BG OF-6	B 6 4)	2.354.-- DM	2.955.-- DM	4.007.90 DM	5.247.63 DM
MG OF-7	B 7 4)	2.503.80 DM	3.142.-- DM	4.239.-- DM	5.550.22 DM
LTC OF-8	B 9 4)	2.798.05 DM	3.512.-- DM	4.779.-- DM	6.257.26 DM
GEN OF-9	B 10	3.531.-- DM	4.432.-- DM	5.707.80 DM	7.473.16 DM

1) former pay grade: A-9 plus allowance

2) pay grade possible since 1969 only

3) pay grade possible since 1967

4) former pay grades:

- BG : B 5

- MG : B 6

- LTG: B 8

# 5.1. Basic Pay of Enlisted Men

Grade	NATO code	Pay Grade/Step	1960	1965	1970	1974
-Gren.	OR-1	A 1/1	267,50 DM	340,-- DM	430,20 DM	632,08 DM
Gefr.	OR-2	A 2/1	278,20 DM	358,-- DM	464,80 DM	672,91 DM
CGefr.	OR-3	A 3/1	288,90 DM	386,-- DM	508,90 DM	724,99 DM
HGefr.	OR-4	A 4/1	299,60 DM	414,-- DM	534,10 DM	754,67 DM
Uffz.	OR-5	A 5/1	321,-- DM	431,-- DM	558,40 DM	783,26 DM
Stufz.	OR-5	A 6/1	331,70 DM	444,-- DM	600,20 DM	832,68 DM
Fw.	OR-6	A 7/2 *	396,97 DM	461,-- DM	688,90 DM	937,33 DM
OFw.	OR-7	A 7/3 mA. *	417,30 DM	562,-- DM	750,40 DM	1.006,19 DM
HFw.	OR-8	A 8/4 mA. *	477,22 DM	620,-- DM	846,20 DM	1.118,08 DM
HFw.	OR-8	A 9/10 (*)	-	-	-	1.470,98 DM
StFw.	OR-9	A 9/8	636,65 DM	805,-- DM	1.052,20 DM	1.377,80 DM
OSTFw.	OR-9	A 10/13	856,-- DM	1.126,-- DM	1.426,70 DM	1.868,02 DM

\* former pay grades

- Stufz: A 5 plus allowance
- Fw : A 6
- OFw : A 7
- HFw : A 8

⊕ up to 10 percent of all HFw (NATO code OR-8) (possible since 1971 only)



5.2.

## 5.2. Ratio of Basic Pay

### I. of the lowest officer rank and the highest NCO grade

	1960	1965	1970	1974
2nd Lt (OF-1) A 9	479,36 DM	616,-- DM	803,-- DM	1.069,34 DM
OStF (OR-9) A10/13	856,-- DM	1.126,-- DM	1.426,70 DM	1.868,02 DM

### II. of the highest officer rank and the highest NCO grade

	1960	1965	1970	1974
GEN (OF-9) B 10	3.531,-- DM	4.432,-- DM	5.707,80 DM	7.473,16 DM
OStF (OR-9) A10/13	856,-- DM	1.126,-- DM	1.426,70 DM	1.868,02 DM

### III. of the lowest NCO grade and the lowest grade in the men category

	1960	1965	1970	1974
Uffz (OR-5) A 5/1	321,-- DM	431,-- DM	558,49 DM	783,26 DM
Gren (OR-1) A 1/1	267,50 DM	340,-- DM	430,20 DM	632,08 DM

# 5.2. Daily Pay Rates

Grade	NATO code	1960:	1965:	1970:	1975:
Grenadier	OR-1	2,--	3,--	3,75	5,50
Gefreiter	OR-2	2,50	3,75	4,50	7,--
Obergefreiter	OR-3	2,50	3,75	4,50	7,50
Hauptgefreiter	OR-4	2,50	3,75	4,50	8,50
Unteroffizier	OR-5	2,80	4,20	5,--	10,--
Stabsunteroffiz.	OR-5	2,80	4,20	5,--	10,--
Feldwebel	OR-6	3,--	4,50	5,25	11,--
Oberfeldwebel	OR-7	3,--	4,50	5,25	11,--
Hauptfeldwebel	OR-8	3,--	4,50	5,25	11,--
Stabsfeldwebel	OR-9	3,50	5,25	6,--	12,--
Oberstabsfeldwebel	OR-9	3,50	6,--	7,--	13,--
2nd LT	OF-1	3,50	5,25	6,--	12,--
1st LT	OF-1	4,--	6,--	7,--	13,--
CPT	OF-2	5,--	7,50	8,50	14,--
MAJ	OF-3	6,--	9,--	10,--	15,--
LTC	OF-4	7,--	10,50	12,--	16,--
COL	OF-5	8,--	12,--	13,50	17,--
GEN	OF-6/9	10,--	15,--	17,--	19,--

6.1.



6.1. Retirement (retirement of regular soldiers),  
Minimum and maximum length of engagements for enlistees

Retirement of regular soldiers

1. General

Regular soldiers only will be retired. Regular soldiers are all officers and non-commissioned officers of the rank of staff sergeant and onwards who volunteered to enlist permanently and were given the status of a regular (professional) soldier (para 3, Article 1 of the Soldiers Act). In principle, regular soldiers will be retired when reaching the general age limit (para 1, Article 44; para 1, Article 45 SA). If, however, the requirements of the Service render it necessary, regular soldiers may be retired prior to their reaching the general age limit when retirement at their special age limit had been postponed (para 2, Article 44; para 2, Article 45, SA).

Other ranks and non-commissioned officers up to and including the rank of corporal who do not serve under the National Military Service Act, have the status of long-term soldiers. Their service ends regularly upon termination of their enlistment period (see 6.2.)

2. General Age Limit

For all regular soldiers the general age limit is the date of termination of their 60th year of life. If the exigencies of the Service render it necessary, the Minister of Defense may postpone retirement in individual cases but not for more than five years (para 1, Article 44, SA).

3. Special Age Limits

- a) The special age limits of the regular soldiers are defined in the Law on the Age Limits of Regular Soldiers

of June 9, 1961 (BGBI I, page 723); this law supersedes Article 45 of the SA. This law defines special age limits for line officers, officer specialists, officer jet pilots and for regular non-commissioned officers throughout the Federal Armed Forces.

b) Age Limits of Line Officers

- Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain (OF-1 and OF-2) upon completion of the 52nd year of life
- Major (OF-3) upon completion of the 54th year of life
- Lieutenant Colonel (OF-4) upon completion of the 56th year of life
- Colonel (OF-5) upon completion of the 58th year of life

c) Age Limits of Officer Specialists

The completion of the 52nd year of life is defined as special age limit (Eighth Amendment to the Soldiers Act; this amendment became effective on April 1, 1969) (see BGBI I, page 277).

d) Officer Jet Pilots

The completion of the 40th year of life is defined as special age limit (Seventh Amendment to the Soldiers Act; this amendment became effective on April 1, 1969) (see BGBI I, page 221).

e) All Non-commissioned Officers (OR-6 to OR-9)

The completion of the 52nd year of life is defined as special age limit.

6.2.

5.2. Minimum Enlistment Periods  
for the

Officer Career Category	Army			Air Force		Navy
	1964	1974	1974	1974	1967	1974
Candidates not applying for any specialist training	3	3		4	4	4
Candidates applying for University or Service Technical College Training		12		12		12
Candidates for employment as Air Pilot (Jet Pilot EO only)		10		12	12	12
Air Traffic Control Officer		10		6	8	8
Flight Combat Observation Officer/Flight Operation Officer				12	12	12
Flight Safety Officer/ Aircraft Equipment Officer				10		
Airborne Radio Operator/ Aerial Photographer				8	6	8
Candidates for other specialist training				6	6 - 8	6 - 8



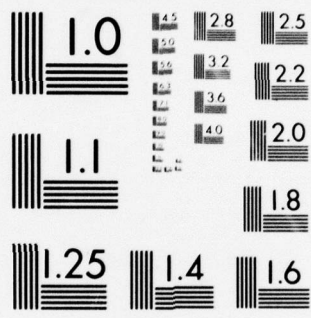
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MULL UNIV (ENGLAND) DEPT OF ADUL- EDUCATION  
COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN MILITARY INSTITUTIONS.(U)  
APR 77 6 HARRIES-JENKINS  
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DA-ERO-591-74-G-0014  
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Army

Air Force

NAVY

1964

1974

1974

1967

1974

Enlistment as

Sergeant/Staff Sergeant  
(Article 21, Military  
Career Ordinance - MCO)

4

6

6

4

Enlistment as

Captain/Major  
(Article 22, MCO)

3

4

4

4

Enlistment as

Medical Officer

2

2

2

Remaining Period of Service

Service Period after completion  
of specialist training

3.2. Minimum enlistment periods  
for the Other Ranks and  
NCO Career categories

	Army		Air Force		Navy	
	1964	1974	1974	1967	1974	
Applicants not applying for specialists training		21 months 2,3,4 years	21 months 2,3,4 years		21 months 2 and 4 years 2 and 4 years	
Enlistment as Private 1st Class Article 8, MCO)		3	3		4	
- in the Medical and Health Service		4	4		4	
Enlistment as candidate for non-commissioned rank Article 11, MCO)		4	4		4	
Enlistment as NCO Articles 11, 38, MCO)		3 (\$ 11) 4 (\$ 38)	4		4	
- in the Medical and Health Service		4	4		4	
Enlistment as Sergeant Article 38, MCO)		3	3		3	
- in the Medical and Health Service		4	4		4	
Enlistment as Re-trainee		6	6	8	6	



	ARMY		AIR FORCE		NAVY	
	1964	1974	1974	1967	1974	
Applicants for Employment						
Flying personnel						
(aircraft pilots)		8	12	12	8	(Air Pilot only as Officer Specialist)
Air Traffic Control						
Personnel		8	6	8	6	
Applicants for other high						
quality training		6	6	Remaining Period of Service 3	6	
Applicants for training						
Sergeant (ATN 6)		8	6 - 8	12	8	
NCO (ATN 7)			4	8	4	
Remaining Period of Service						
Service Period after Completion of						
Specialist Training						

6.2. Minimum and Maximum Length of Engagement  
for long-term soldiers

1. Minimum Terms of Engagement

1956 Legally specified minimum length of engagement  
(Soldiers Act of March 3, 1956 - BGBI page 114)  
for officer candidates (regular and long-term)  
only; no special ordinance  
until termination  
of Officer Training

1958 a) Legally specified minimum  
length of engagement  
(Soldiers Act)  
Officer Candidates (regular  
and long-term) until termination  
of Officer Training

b) Ordinance of Sept. 9,  
1958 (VMBL. page 558)

- Other Ranks and NCOs	3 years
Flying Personnel	6 years
- Officer Candidates	until termination
Regular Officer Candi- dates	of Officer Training
Long-term Officer Candi- dates	3 years
- Ex-Officers	3 years
- Flying Personnel	6 years

1960 a) Legally Specified Minimum  
Length of Engagement

(Soldiers Act, Version including  
Third Amendment of SA of March 3,  
1960 - BGBI I, page 206)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| - NCOs and Other Ranks                          | None   |
| - Officer Candidates<br>(regular and long-term) | Termination of<br>Officer Training<br>or three years as<br>a minimum |
| - Officers                                      | None   |

b) Ordinance of March 3, 1960  
(VMBI page 197)

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| - NCOs and Other Ranks                   | 2 years                             |
| Flying Personnel                         | 6 years                             |
| - Officer Candidates                     | Until termination                   |
| Regular Officer Candi-<br>dates          | of Officer Candi-<br>dates training |
| Long-term Officer Candi-<br>dates        | Three years as<br>a minimum period  |
| - Ex-Officers of the<br>former Wehrmacht | 3 years                             |
| Flying Personnel                         | 6 years                             |

1963 a) Legally Specified Minium  
Length of Engagement

(Soldiers Act) - as for 1960

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| - NCOs and Other Ranks | None                                     |
| - Officer Candidates   | Until termination<br>of Officer training |

b) Ordinance of August 1, 1963

(VMB1 page 444)

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| - NCOs and Other Ranks   | 2 years             |
| Flying Personnel         | 6 years             |
| - Officer Candidates     | Until termination   |
| Regular Officer Candi-   | of Officer training |
| dates                    |                     |
| Long-term Officer Candi- | 3 years             |
| dates                    |                     |
| - Officers               | 3 years             |
| Flying Personnel         | Special Service     |
|                          | Conditions          |

1967 a) Legally Specified Minimum  
Length of Engagement

(Soldiers Act)

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| - NCOs and Other Ranks  | None                |
| - Officer Candidates    | Until termination   |
| (regular and long-term) | of Officer training |
|                         | or a 3-years mini-  |
|                         | mum                 |
| - Officers              | None                |

b) Military Career Ordinance (MCO)

Applicable only to higher-  
rank applicants

(MCO-version of March 4, 1966)

- |                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| - VMB1 page 98             |         |
| - Enlistment as Privat 1st |         |
| Class (OR - 3); Article    |         |
| 8, MCO                     | 3 years |



- Enlistment as Corporal  
(OR - 5); para 2 Article 12, MCO 3 years
- Enlistment as Sergeant  
(OR - 6), para 2, Article 31, MCO 3 years

c) Ordinance of January 19, 1967  
(VMB1 page 46)

- NCOs and Other Ranks  
(as far as (b) above does not apply) 2 years
- Flying Personnel and Specialist Personnel specified by each service
- Officer Candidates Until termination of Officer training dates
- Regular Officer Candidates
- Long-term Officer Candidates 3 years
- Officers 3 years
- Flying Personnel and Specialist Personnel specified by each service

1969 a) Legally Specified Minimum Length of Engagement  
(Soldiers Act)

- NCOs and Other Ranks None
- Officer Candidates (regular and long-term) Until termination of Officer training or a 3-year minimum
- Officers None

b) Military Career Ordinance (MCO)

Applicable only to higher-rank  
applicants (MCO, version of  
May 4, 1969) VMB1 page 280

- Enlistment as Private  
1st class (OR - 3); Article  
8, MCO 3 years
- Enlistment as Corporal  
(OR - 5); para 2, Article  
13, MCO 3 years
- Enlistment as Sergeant  
(OR - 6); para 2, Article  
36, MCO 3 years
- Enlistment as Sergeant  
for technically qualified  
employment  
(OR - 6); Article 21, MCO 3 years
- Enlistment as line Officer  
with scientific level of  
education  
(Captain - OF-<sup>2</sup>~~3~~; [Article 22]  
*or Major - OF-3,*  
[MCO]), 3 years
- Enlistment as Medical Officer  
(MO - OF-2); Article 24, MCO 2 years
- Enlistment as Military  
Musician  
(First Lieutenant - OF-1);  
Article 26, MCO 3 years

- Enlistment as Mil.Geo.  
Officer  
(Captain - OF-2); Article  
27, MCO 3 years

c) Ordinance of January 1, 1967  
(VMB1 page 46)

- NCOs and Other Ranks  
(where (b) above does  
not apply) 3 years  
Flying Personnel and specified by  
Specialist Personnel each Service

- Officer Candidates Until termination  
Regular Officer Candi- of Officer training  
dates  
Long-term Officer Candi-  
dates

Army	3 years
Air Force	4 years
Navy	4 years

- Officers 3 years  
Flying Personnel specified by  
and Specialist Personnel each Service

1972 a) Legally Specified Length  
of Engagement

(Soldiers Act)

as 1969

b) Military Career Ordinance (MCO)

Applicable only to higher-rank  
applicants (MCO, version of  
September 14, 1972, VMB1 page  
429

- Enlistment as Private 1st  
Class (OR - 3); Article 8,  
MCO 3 years
- Enlistment as Corporal  
(OR - 5); Article 13, MCO 3 years
- Enlistment as Sergeant  
(OR - 6); Article 38, MCO 3 years
- Enlistment as Sergeant or  
Staff Sergeant for special  
employment with troop units  
(OR - 6); Article 21, MCO 3 years
- Enlistment as line Officer  
with scientific level of  
education  
(Captain - OF-2 or  
Major - OF-3); Article 22,  
MCO 3 years
- Enlistment as Medical  
Officer (OR - 1); Article  
24, MCO Until termination  
of Medical Officer  
training



- Enlistment as Medical  
Officer  
(MO Captain - OF-2);  
Article 26, MCO 2 years
- Enlistment as Military  
Musician  
(Captain - OF-2); Article  
28, MCO 3 years
- Enlistment as Mil.Geo.  
Officer  
(Captain - OF-2 or  
Major - OF-3); Article  
29, MCO 3 years

c) Ordinance of January 19, 1967,  
Version of amendment of  
Oct. 4, 1973  
(VMB1 page 365)

- NCCs and Other Ranks  
(where (b) above does not  
apply) 21 months
- Officer Candidates  
Officer Candidates (regular  
and long-term) who attended  
~~courses at~~  
(a university or a technical  
college 12 years

Officer Candidates  
(regular and long-term)  
without university or  
technical college edu-  
cation

Army	3 years
Air Force	4 years
Navy	4 years

- Officers	specified
Flying Personnel and	by each
Specialist Personnel	Service

## 2. Maximum Length of Engagement

<u>1956</u> Officers	12 years
NCOs and Other Ranks (Soldiers Act of March 19, 1956) BGBI I page 114; para 1, Article 40, No. 1)	12-year period, ending, however, with completion of the 32nd year of life
<u>1960</u> Officers	12 years
NCOs and Other Ranks (Soldiers Act, para 1, Article 40, No. 1, version of third amendment of SA of March 28, 1960 - BGBL I, page 206)	12-year period, ending, however, with completion of 40th year of life

1965 Officers

15 years

NCOs and Other Ranks  
(Soldiers Act, para 1,  
Article 40, Nos. 1 and 2,  
version including fifth  
amendment of the SA of  
April 6, 1965 - BGBI I,  
page 305)

15-year period,  
ending, however,  
with completion  
of 40th year of  
Life

7.1.



grade:ordinary level  
graduation from secondary  
school, and A 6 Master  
Mariner's Certificate

1960 - 1972 The expected levels of  
training for higher rank  
enlistment remained  
unchanged. Changes in  
principle are included  
in the 14th-September  
1972 version of the  
Military Career Ordinance  
(BGBI I, p.1750).

1972 and The Military Career  
after: Ordinance of Sept.9,  
1972 now applies and  
provides for the following  
recruitment criteria for  
higher rank enlistments:

- Enlistment as Sergeant- School of Engineering  
OR-6; or Sergeant first Graduation or Graduation  
class OR-8; for special at relevant technical  
employment with troop College;  
units, including employ- School of Economies  
ment as industrial Graduation (industrial  
engineer and with naval engineer qualification);  
troop units (Article 21, Qualification as AGW - Ship's  
MCO) Navigator - or CIW - Ship's  
Engineer - (for employment  
with naval troop units)

- Enlistment as military musician  
(First Lieutenant-OF-1)  
Article 22, MCO

State Musical College graduation and conductor diploma
- Enlistment as mil.geo. Officer  
(Captain-OF-2; or Staff Officer, Engineer, OF-3)  
Article 23, MCO

First or second-level geodesy, geography or geology university graduation
- Enlistment for technical employment for troop units  
(Private first class-OR-3; or Sergeant OR-6)  
Article 31, MCO

As Private first class completed apprenticeship  
  
As Sergeant:  
Technical Master Craftsman Examination
- Enlistment in the Medical and Health Service  
(as NCO-OR-5) Article 30, MCO

Examination as qualified male nurse, medically trained bath attendant, masseur, remedial exercises trainer, section assistant or disinfectant
- Enlistment for employment with naval troop units  
(Petty Officer 3rd class-OR-5; Ensign-OF-1; or Lieutenant junior grade-OF-1) Article 32, MCO

As Petty Officer 3rd class; ordinary level graduation from secondary school, and A 5' Mate's certificate  
As Ensign: after completion of 26th year of life;  
As Lieutenant junior

7.1. Expected Levels of Training and Education  
in Terms of Recruitment Criteria for Officers,  
Non-Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks

1. Expected levels of Education

1956 - 1974 Since 1956 the expected levels of education remained unchanged (Soldier Act, Article 27)

- Regular Officers      Secondary School Graduation, Advanced Level
- Medical Officers      Authorization as doctor of medicine, as dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist
- Long-term Officers      Ordinary level graduation from secondary school
- NCOs      Completed Primary School Education, Completed vocational training; ordinary level graduation from secondary school
- Other Ranks      Completed Primary School education

2. Expected Levels of Training

Special training criteria apply only to soldiers who will be enlisted in a higher rank.

1960      The provisions of the Military Career Ordinance, version of August 8, 1960 apply (BGBI I.p.657)

- Enlistment as Corporal (OR-5) for technical career employment (article 16, MCO)

Medium level graduation at an engineering or civil engineering or technical college recognized as training institute for federal employees
- Enlistment as line Officer with scientific level of education for employment in technical career  
( Captain - OF-2; or Staff Officer Engineer-OF-3; Article 17, MCO )

First-or Second-Level natural sciences or engineering graduation at university
- Enlistment as line Officer with scientific level of education for employment in non-technical career  
(First Lieutenant-OF-1; or Captain-OF-2; Article 18, MCO )

First-level graduation at university or college; as Captain: in addition, prior to enlistment, relevant employment over a period of three years, or additional qualification in a civil service career following university or college graduation
- Enlistment as Medical Officer (MO-physician, veterinary or pharmacist-as dental doctor, OF2; Article 20, MCO)

Authorization as doctor of medicine, veterinarian or pharmacist



- Enlistment as line Officer in employments that require scientific educational level (Captain - OF-2; or Major - OF-3) Article 22, MCO

First-level university or College Graduation (enlistment as captain) or second-level university or College Graduation or Graduation as doctor of engineering, doctor of sciences (enlistment as Major)
- Enlistment in the Medical and Health Service (as M.O., physician, veterinarian, pharmacist - OF-2); Article 26, MCO

Authorized as doctor of medicine, dental doctor, veterinarian or pharmacist
- Enlistment as Military Musician (as Captain - OF-2) Article 28, MCO

Musical College Graduation and conductor's certificate
- Enlistment in Mil.Geo. (as Captain - OF-2; or Major - OF-3) Article 29, MCO

First-level Graduation (enlistment as Captain) after geodesy, geography or geology university courses; or 2nd-level Graduation (enlistment as Major), or doctor of engineering or doctor of sciences examination

- Enlistment as line Officer in the Navy (as Ensign - OF-1; after the completion of the 24th year of life as Lieutenant junior grade - OF-1) Article 43, MCO

Qualification Certificate as AG ship's master or CI ship's engineer
- Enlistment as Private first class -OR-3 for special employments in technical or other specialist careers, Article 8, MCO

Completed apprenticeship after relevant vocational training or Final Examination after training subject to para 1, Article 34 of the Berufsbildungsgesetz (Vocational Training Act)
- Enlistment as Sergeant; Articles 13, 38, MCO  
a) with troop units in technical or other special relevant careers

Graduation after employment-relevant training at state, communal, or other acknowledged technical college until 31 December 1974, completed apprenticeship or Final Examination after training subject to para 1, Article 34 of the Vocational Training Act and reference certificate on relevant 2-year employment

b) in the Medical and  
Health Service

Completed vocational  
training as male nurse,  
masseur and medically  
trained bath attendant;  
masseur or remedial exer-  
cises trainer;

until December 31, 1974,  
also certified druggist's  
assistant or mechanical  
dentist's apprenticeship  
and reference certifying a  
2-year period of relevant  
employment

c). Enlistment as  
Military Musician

Orchestra School Graduation;  
or  
musical and instrument  
training of a minimum  
period of 3 years at a  
musical college or with one  
of its teachers, or with  
a classical orchestra  
member, plus 1-year practical  
orchestra work

d) Enlistment in Mil-Geo. Completed vocational training  
as geodetic technician, map  
technician, cartographer  
or photogrammetric assistant  
(state examination board  
or appropriate certificate)

- Enlistment as Sergeant,  
Article 38, MCO
- until Dec.31,1974 -

- a) with troop units in a technical or other appropriate specialist employment      Master Craftsman Examination certified by a Chamber of Commerce and Industry or a Chamber of Craftsmanship, after training in an employment-relevant trade or appropriate certificate
- b) in the Medical and Health Service      successful and certified completion of druggist training at a druggist college, including assistant certificate; completed training as medical, or pharmaceutical technical assistant; dental technician master certificate
- c) as military musician      Attendance of advanced musical course and Secondary School artistic graduation, advanced level or three-year training with the teacher of a musical college or member of a classical orchestra plus three-year practical work with a classical orchestra or orchestra of similar standard



7.2.

7.2. Vocational Advancement

As of 31 December 1973

The retirement pay of long-term servicemen is subject to the Military Pensions and Rehabilitation Act of July 26, 1957. It provides for payment to (former) long-term servicemen of a one-time transition allowance and current financial contributions which are limited in time. The pivot of all social benefits is, however, the vocational advancement scheme. Its contributions depend on the length of engagement (service years) and comprises:

- a) general vocational education at the Federal Armed Forces Vocational Schools administered during the military service period
- b) vocational advancement through the vocational advancement organization
- c) measures to facilitate integration into civilian employment - another responsibility of the vocational advancement organization.

This retirement and rehabilitation concept is highly responsive to the soldiers' expectations, as is evident by a current enquiry. This enquiry has been initiated in 1960. By the end of 1973, the enquiry population totalled 60,428 applicants and/or candidates.

Of these applicants/candidates:

75.9 per cent            had completed vocational training



The Federal Armed Forces Vocational Schools are - in the Federal Republic of Germany - the only type of educational institution with a federally standardized administrative management and standardized curricula and text books.

The major Federal Armed Forces Vocational Schools comprise simultaneously secondary schools (ordinary level), vocational training schools, vocational schools (advanced levels) and technical colleges. The smaller ones are institutes of a secondary school (ordinary level) and/or vocational training school type.

The teaching staff of the Federal Armed Forces Vocational Schools comprises teachers of all types of school - under this aspect they can be regarded as a kind of all-comprehensive school.

The following educational and training levels can be acquired by Federal Armed Forces Vocational School courses:

Qualifying examinations after completion of basic courses in technology, business administration and civil service permitting employment in the intermediate civil service careers; Secondary School Certificate - ordinary level -; qualifying examinations to acquire admission certificates for professional technological, business administration, social paedagogics schools, technical colleges, business administration (and economics) colleges, colleges for social paedagogics; qualifying examinations of the Civil Service Advancement Course permitting advanced training for the higher-grade Civil Service Administrative Career, and examinations qualifying for training/



education at a College for Administration or a university (Secondary School graduation, advanced level).

Since the first Federal Armed Forces Vocational School was founded in 1957, 235,235 students attended courses at those vocational schools.

In the year 1972, 10,690 students attended Federal Armed Forces Vocational Schools. During this same period, 3,040 students completed their courses successfully.

The following table shows the number of students who completed their courses successfully in the years of 1968, 1970 and 1973.

Successful completion of courses at the Federal Armed  
Forces Vocational Schools

	1968	1970	1973
Professional School			
Admission Certificates	261	324	713
G.C.E. Ordinary Level			
Certificates	669	911	1015
Technical College Admission			
Certificates	-	-	169
Civil Service Administrative			
Assistant career certificates	628	301	529
Abitur (Secondary School			
Graduation - Advanced level)	5	22	20
Completion of Basic Course for			
Admission to intermediate <sup>- level</sup> civil			
service career training	616	877	785

The Federal Armed Forces Vocational Advancement Organization is responsible for the vocational advancement (education/training, advanced education, re-training) in general, the vocational rehabilitation of disabled servicemen, and for measures supporting long-term soldiers to re-intergrate in civilian life.

The Vocational Advancement Organization is supported by 36 agencies incorporated in certain Military Subregion Recruiting Offices.

The following survey gives evidence not only of the vocational and educational ambitions of the servicemen but also of the work accomplished by the Vocational Advancement Organization.

1. Vocational advancement during the military service period.

Although according to the provisions of the Military Pensions and Rehabilitation Act, vocational advancement training is to be administered in principle upon discharge, the Vocational Advancement Organization offers the opportunity of vocational education and training even during the military engagement period - during off-duty hours and on a voluntary basis. Measures apt to maintain interest in, and knowledge of, the soldier's profession/trade are carried out in order to brush up vocational knowledge and skills, to intensify or extend such knowledge/skills or even to lay the foundation for vocational re-orientation (retraining). Such measures comprise vocational advancement working groups of the Vocational Advancement Organization, <sup>proper</sup> technical or appropriate courses at educational/training institutes outside the Federal Armed

Forces, educational/training lectures and non-resident instruction and study courses; these latter measures are supplemented by the technical libraries of the Vocational Advancement Organization.

Courses and institutions of this educational scheme were attended and/or used as follows:

a) regular and successful attendance of working groups/  
vocational courses

Period	1960 - 1971	1972	1973	Total
Certificate acquired	745,487	80,137	92,071	917,695

b) Vocational lectures

Period	1960 - 1971	1972	1973	Total
Attendants	169,156	7,837	9,364	186,357

c) Non-Resident and Study Courses

Period	1960 - 1971	1972	1973	Total
Participants	32,410	7,533	4,272	44,215

d) Technical Libraries

Period	1960 - 1971	1972	1973	Total
No. of Books ordered by Students	557,969	75,032	85,229	718,230

This vocational advancement scheme enabled a considerable number of long-term servicemen to pass, even during their military engagement period, examinations for qualification in civilian employment. In many cases, their efforts are based on their military training and their military assignments; knowledge and skills acquired in their military assignments can be advanced by the above described vocational training measures to the extent required for the desired qualification. According to Article 86 of the Vocational Training Act (Berufsbildungsgesetz), soldiers are to be admitted to qualification examinations if and when the Vocational Advancement Organization certifies that the applicant has acquired knowledge and skills that justify such admission. The following table shows numbers of examinees by types of trades for the period 1961 - 1973.

Type of Trade	1960 - 1971	1972	1973	Total
Skilled Worker Examinations, journeyman-level examinations*)	12,812	1,950	1,696	16,458
Examinations in public administration	157	266	192	615
Master craftsman examinations	2,496	484	508	3,488
Welder examinations	4,094	350	425	4,869
Basic REFA (i.e. time and motion study) certificate	2,436	180	238	2,854
Voice radio operator general certificate	1,775	157	114	2,046
Other specialist examinations	25,192	2,326	3,006	30,524

\*) Mainly for the following acknowledged skilled-workers trades: Electrician, electronics technician, radio or television-technician, power electrician, aircraft mechanic, a/c engine mechanic, motor vehicle mechanic, diver, cook and commercial clerk.



## 2. Vocational Advancement upon discharge

The actual training and vocational advancement (specialist training) for civilian employment is administered, in principle, after discharge from military service; this training may be supported by the preparatory measures described in (1) above that serve to maintain a candidate's interest in, and knowledge/skill of, his trade/profession. Specialist training is carried out by those public and private institutes which are generally competent for advanced vocational training for civilian employment. It is left to the soldier to choose his trade/profession; trained and experienced specialists of the Vocational Advancement Organization are available for advice. The main purpose of this advisory service is to ensure that the soldier chooses a vocational education/training that corresponds with his personal interests and abilities and guarantees adequate living conditions. The costs of such education or vocational training are borne by the Federal authorities. Duration and extent of this training depend on the length of military service.

For example, for servicemen with an engagement term of

4 but less than 6 years	training is granted for a period up to 6 months
6 but less than 8 years	training is granted for a period up to 12 months

Exchanges (Labour Offices) in order to find the appropriate job after completion of training; furthermore, payment of expenses for job interviews, changes of residence (removal expenses) and for the conversion of military licences and certificates to civilian documents; furthermore, payment of a familiarization allowance if and when full job efficiency necessitates a period of on-the-job training. Claims for familiarization allowance are, however, negligible in number, as is shown by the following table:

Period	1960 - 1971	1972	1973	Total
Applications for familiarization allowance	423	15	13	451

This means that, in a period of 14 years, of all discharged long-term servicemen entitled to vocational promotion only 451 or 0.3 per cent filed an application for familiarization allowance. This shows that practically every serviceman found an appropriate job without difficulty, even during the period of economic set-back in 1966/67.

In addition, soldiers who enlisted for a minimum term of 12 years are entitled to a special rehabilitation aid, i.e. they are provided with a certificate of integration and entrance certificate - both certificates entitle the holder to employment in the civil services. The certificate of integration is granted to servicemen who, immediately upon discharge from the military service, wish to

8 but less than 12 years | training is granted for a period  
up to 18 months

12 and more years | training is granted for a period  
up to 36 months.

Todate, 170,005 applications were filed for training in 550  
different professions/trades. The gamut of trades spans  
from heavy equipment operator to university-graduated  
engineer. The majority choices are:

Trades/Professions				
Trade Groups	1960 - 1971	1972	1973	Total
Master Craftsmen	13,145	1,635	1,621	16,401
Technicians	11,668	1,875	1,479	15,022
Engineers	3,828	596	572	4,996
Construction Plant Operators	2,430	95	79	2,604
Commercial Clerks and Business Clerks	11,073	1,275	1,204	13,552
Intermediate-level Business Executives	1,419	885	738	3,042
Foreign Languages	2,069	183	147	2,399
Data Processing Specialists	4,849	311	184	5,344
Medical and Health Services	2,707	504	430	3,641
Teachers	1,730	508	449	2,687

3. The Vocational Advancement Organization of the Federal Armed Forces include support measures for re-entry into civilian employment to assist discharged soldiers.

These measures include, if required, the cooperation of  
the Vocational Advancement Organization with the Labor

become a permanent civil servant, and the entrance certificate to those who wish to become civil service employees or who, before being granted permanent civil servant status, require further training, as an engineer for example.

The following table shows the extent to which soldiers made use of their entitlement to civil service employment.

Period	1960 - 1971	1972	1973	Total
1. Nos of soldiers discharged and entitled to integration into civil service employment	12,192	4,754	4,498	21,444
2. Certificates of Integration granted upon application	514	360	178	1,052
3. Entrance Certificates granted upon application	1,345	689	707	2,741

#### 4. Vocational rehabilitation of disabled soldiers

All soldiers who on the ground of disablement are unable to return to their former civilian employment or to enter the desired civilian employment receive special vocational promotion prior to discharge - regardless of their status. Even during their military service period the required adaptation, retraining, and rehabilitation, measures are



planned - and if possible - initiated or implemented.

The following table shows the numbers of rehabilitation cases in which the Vocational Advancement Organization actively participated:

Period	1960 - 1971	1972	1973	Total
No of Rehabilitation Cases	14,026	1,634	1,714	17,374

Timely consultations with the agency bearing the costs incurring for the case (e.g. the Federal Armed Forces Personnel Services) ensure continuous rehabilitation measures also following discharge from the Armed Forces. Soldiers who are entitled to vocational promotion under the military Pensions and Rehabilitation Act are covered by measures of additional vocational promotion after completion of the regular rehabilitation measures with a view to enhancing the promotion chances of such servicemen. These measures are a responsibility of the Federal Armed Forces Vocational Advancement Organization.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Federal Armed Forces Vocational Advancement Organization expended financial means as follows:

Period	1960 - 1971	1972	1973	Total
Billion DM	176.8	51.8	53.1	281.7

All in all, the Federal Armed Forces compete well with vocational training and promotion in the civilian sector:

Generally speaking, Federal Armed Forces benefits and contributions are higher than those granted in the civilian sector; furthermore, the amounts of vocational training costs to be reimbursed to the soldiers have been increased by 50 percent with effect from January 1, 1973; measures and contributions of the Federal Armed Forces Vocational Advancement Scheme are not subject to the family status as are measures and contributions granted under the Federal Vocational Training and Promotion Act (Bundesausbildungsförderungsgesetz); nor must they be coordinated strictly with requirements of the labor situation as are measures and contributions granted under the Employment Promotion Act (Arbeitsförderungsgesetz). The Federal Armed Forces Vocational Advancement Scheme offers, in principle, free choice of vocational training and promotion to all concerned i.e. discharged long-term soldiers - as long as this choice guarantees employment and thus adequate living conditions.

The main objective of the Federal Armed Forces Vocational Advancement Scheme is in fact to give the discharged long-term serviceman a chance of professional and social promotion - which means to provide for vocational advancement to an extent that enables the serviceman after discharge to enter civilian employment at a higher level than that of his employment before enlistment in the Armed Forces.

As. of 10 June 1974

## 7.2. Survey of Occupations

in which long-term servicemen and former servicemen  
having served for four or more years receive training  
under the Vocational Advancement Scheme

Period under review: 1973

Number of Vocational Advancement trainees evaluated: 10,539

Training objective	Category of occupation/ profession	Officers			NCOs and Men			Total
		Military service term in years						
		4-7	8-11	12 or more	4-7	8-11	12 or more	
Landwirt	o11					1		1
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang					2	1		3
Ausb. zum Meister					1			1
Diplom-Ökonom			1	2				3
Schweinezüchter	o21					1		1
Tierzuchttechniker						1		1
Gestütsmeister	o31				1			1
Ingenieur für Landbau	o32				2	1		3
Bereiter	o44						1	1
Gärtner	o51						1	1
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang							1	1
Ausb. zum Meister						9		1
Gartenbautechniker	o52					1		1
Gartenbauingenieur						1		4
Florist	o53					1	4	5

Ausbildungsziel

Berufs-  
ordnung

Offiziere

Unteroffiziere  
und Mannschaften

Gesam

Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren

Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.	
Revierförster	o61				1			1
Forstingenieur						1		1
Waldfacharbeiter	o62				1			1
Steinmetz und Bildhauer	1o1						1	1
Betonwerker	112					1		1
Ausb. zum Meister					1			1
Glasinstrumentenmacher - Ausb. zum Meister	134				1			1
Feuerwerker	141						1	1
Vulkaniseur - Ausb. zum Meister	144				1			1
Kunststoffverarbeiter	151				7	3	1	11
Schriftsetzer	171					2		2
Ausb. zum Meister					12		1	13
Maschinensetzer	171				1	1		2
Photosetzer	171				4			4
Tiefdruckkretuscheur - Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang	172				1			1
Chemigraph - Ausb. zum Meister	172				1			1
Flexograph - Ausb. zum Meister	172					1		1
Lithograph	172					1		1
Buchdrucker	173					1		1
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang					1			1
Ausb. zum Meister					3			3
Offsetdrucker	174				2			2
Flachdrucker	174					2		2
Holzfacharbeiter - (Industrio)	18						1	1
Holzbildhauer	182.					1		1
Metallfacharbeiter o.n.A.	19				3			3
Metallformer	2o1					1		1



Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.	
Dreher	221					1		1
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang					2			2
Ausb. zum Meister					2		1	3
Automateneinrichter	221					1	1	2
Sägenschräfer	225				1			1
Graveur - Ausb. zum Meister	232					1	1	2
Galvaniseur	234					1		1
Ausbildung im Schweißen	241				118	36	27	181
Schweißfachmann					14	5	3	22
Lehrschweißer					6	10	3	19
Schmied	251					1	1	2
Ausb. zum Meister					3			3
Hufbeschlagschmied	251				1			1
Waffenrestaurator	251				1			1
Kupferschmied	252				1			1
Karosseriebauer	261					1	6	7
Ausb. zum Meister					1	1		2
Spengler - Ausb. zum Meister	261				2		1	3
Gas- und Wasserinstallateur	262					1		1
Ausb. zum Meister					10	1	2	13
Installateur - Ausb. zum Meister	262				6			6
Klempner und Installateur Ausb. zum Meister	262				8	1		9
Rohrinstallateur	262					1		1
Ausb. zum Meister					1			1
Zentralheizungs- und Lüftungsbauer	262					3	3	6
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang							1	1
Ausb. zum Meister					9	1	2	12

Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	
Heizungsinstallateur	262						1	1
Ölheizungsinstallateur						1		1
Kälteinstallateur							1	1
Maschinenbauer	270					3	1	4
Ausbildung zum Meister					24	27	19	70
Maschinenschlosser	270				5	4	1	10
Ausb. zum Meister					6	1	1	8
Bleeschlosser - Ausb. zum Meister	270				1			1
Stahlbauschlosser	270					1		1
Ausb. zum Meister					2	1		3
Bauschlosser	270						2	2
Ausb. zum Meister					4			4
Schlosser	270				2		1	3
Ausb. zum Meister					26	5	4	35
Kraftfahrzeugmechaniker	281				7	21	22	50
Einweisungs- und Fortbildungs- lehrgänge verschiedener Art					7	13	6	26
Ausb. zum Meister				1	320	102	94	517
Werkstattdleiter						1	1	2
Kraftfahrzeugschlosser	281						2	2
Landmaschinenmechaniker Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang	282				1			1
Ausbildung zum Meister					10			10
Flugzeugmechaniker	283				2	1	1	4
Feinmechaniker - Ausb. zum Meister	284				4	1	1	6
Büchsenmacher - Ausb. zum Meister	284				1			1
Orthopädie-mechaniker	284						2	2
Ausb. zum Meister							1	1

Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.	
Büromaschinenmechaniker	285					1		1
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang					1	1		2
Ausb. zum Meister					1		1	2
Mechaniker	285				1			1
Ausb. zum Meister					16	2	4	22
Uhrmacher - Ausb. zum Meister	286				3			3
Werkzeugmacher	291					4	2	6
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang					2			2
Ausb. zum Meister					15			15
Stahlgraveur	291					1		1
Goldschmied - Ausb. zum Meister	302				1	1		2
Zahntechniker	303				2	3	3	8
Ausb. zum Meister					6	1		7
Augenoptiker	304						1	1
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang					1	1		2
Ausb. zum Meister					7			7
Optiker	304					1		1
Elektroinstallateur	311				5	6	2	13
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang					3	2		5
Ausb. zum Meister					126	13	11	150
Elektromonteur						1		1
Betriebselektriker	311					1		1
Starkstromelektriker	311						1	1
Ausb. zum Meister					8	2		10
Kraftfahrzeugelektriker	311						3	3
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang					2		1	3
Ausb. zum Meister					20	4	2	26



Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	
Fernmeldemonteur	312					3		3
Fernmelderevisor					3	1	1	5
Elektromaschinenbauer	313				1	1		2
Ausb. zum Meister					2	2		4
Elektromechaniker	314				5	2	1	8
Ausb. zum Meister					11	10	6	27
Elektronikmechaniker	314				1	3		4
Ausb. zum Meister					1			1
Teiln. an Lehrgang Elektronik mit Passerwerb					19	3	2	24
Teiln. an Lehrgang "Elektronik" ohne näh. Angaben					21	3	5	29
Fernmeldemechaniker	314				1	1		2
Ausb. zum Meister					4	1		5
Radio- und Fernsehtechniker	315				29	19	19	67
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang					3		1	4
Ausb. zum Meister					31	7	8	46
Kundendienstmonteur o.n.A.	31						1	1
Textilmaschinenführer	331						1	1
Orthopädieschuhmacher	372				2		1	3
Ausb. zum Meister								
Oberlederschnneider	373					1		1
Sattler	374					1		1
Autosattler	374					1		1
Kürschner - Ausb. zum Meister	378				1			1
Bäcker - Teiln. an Fortbildungs- lehrgang	391						1	1
Ausb. zum Meister						20	2	2
Konditor	392						1	1
Ausb. zum Meister						14	1	



Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	
Fleischer	401					3	2	5
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang					2	1		3
Ausb. zum Meister					44	2	3	49
Koch	411				2	13	13	28
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang					1			1
Ausb. zum Meister					51	21	27	99
Diätkoch					7	6	4	17
Weinhandelskäufer	421						1	1
Brauer	422					1		1
Ausb. zum Meister					2			2
Molkereimeister	431				2			2
Maurer	441				1	5	5	11
Praktikum							1	1
Polier					2			2
Ausb. zum Meister					30	11	5	46
Beton- und Stahlbetonbauer	442					1		1
Ausb. zum Meister								
Eisenbieger - Polier	442				1			1
Zimmerer	451				1			1
Ausb. zum Meister					9			9
Dachdecker - Teiln. an Fort- bildungslehrgang	452				1			1
Ausb. zum Meister					1	1		2
Sprenghelfer	464						1	1
Spengmeister						2	4	6
Brunnenbauer	466				1			1
Schachtmeister	466				1			1
Stukkateur - Ausb. zum Meister	481				2			2
Isolierer - Ausb. zum Meister	482				1			1

Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.	
Fliesenleger	483					2	3	5
Ausb. zum Meister					6			6
Glaser	485					1	1	2
Ausb. zum Meister					1			1
Raumausstatter	491					2		2
Ausb. zum Meister					3	1	1	5
Polsterer und Dekorateur	491				2			2
Ausb. zum Meister								
Parkettleger	491				2			2
Fußbodenleger					1			1
Tischler - Schreiner	501					2	3	5
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang						1	1	2
Ausb. zum Meister					25	2	3	30
Modellschreiner - Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang	502				1			1
Bootsbauer	504					1		1
Ausb. zum Meister							1	1
Maler	511					1	2	3
Ausb. zum Meister					40	5	4	49
Autolackierer	512						2	2
Ausb. zum Meister					3			3
Glasbilder - Ausb. zum Meister	514				1			1
Porzellanmaler	514				1			1
Fertigungskontrolleur o.n.A.	521						1	1
Kraftwerkmeister	541				7			7
Maschinenführer	543				1			1
<u>Baumaschinenwesen</u>								
Kranführer	544				15	2		17
Baggermaschinist	545				3			3
Baggermaschinist u. Kranführer					5		1	6

Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	
Baggerführer	546				3			3
Baumaschinist					28	9	7	44
Baumaschinenführer					3	2		5
Baumaschinenmeister							1	1
Städt. Wasserwart	547					1		1
Maschineneinrichter	549						1	1
<u>Ingenieurstudium mit</u> teilweise Eigenfinanzierung Praktikantentätigkeit	60 u. 61	1		1	4	2	6	14
ohne nähere Angaben				1	17	5	5	28
Maschinenbau			2	4	68	28	19	121
Ingenieurbau				1	1	1		3
Schiffbau							1	1
Schiffsbetriebstechnik					4	1	2	7
Flugzeugbau					5	1	1	7
Luft- und Raumfahrttechnik							1	1
Fahrzeugbau					2	1	1	4
Kraftfahrzeugbau					3	2	1	6
Heizungs- und Lüftungsbau					1			1
Versorgungstechnik					2	2		4
Waffentechnik					1			1
Feinwerktechnik					2	4	2	8
Konstruktionstechnik						2		2
Produktionstechnik					1	2	1	4
Fertigungstechnik						1	1	2
Verfahrenstechnik					1			1
Elektrotechnik				2	54	46	21	123
Elektronik					3	7	5	15
Energiotechnik					2	5		7



Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt	
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren							
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.		
Studium - mit teilweise Eigenfinanzierung -	611								
- Chemie					1	1		2	
- Bio-Chemie					1			1	
- Lebensmittelchemie			1					1	
- Mathematik		612				2			2
- Mathematik und Physik				1		2	1		4
- Physik					4	1		5	
Technikerausbildung	62								
Praktikantentätigkeit					2	2	1	5	
ohne nähere Angaben					6	3	1	10	
Maschinenbautechniker				1	319	98	51	469	
Maschinentechniker					7	2	2	11	
Automatentechniker					1			1	
Büromaschinentechniker					1			1	
Feinwerktechniker					9	2		11	
Schiffbautechniker					1			1	
Schiffsbetriebstechniker					2		2	4	
Prüfer für Luftfahrtgerät					30	6	9	45	
Prüfer - ohne nähere Angaben							7	7	
Kraftfahrzeugtechniker					2		1	3	
Fahrzeugbautechniker					1			1	
Karosserie- u. Fahrzeugbau- techniker					1	1	1	3	
Heizungstechniker					8			8	
Heizungs- und Lüftungstechniker					9	1	1	11	
Sanitär- und Installations- techniker					4		2	6	
Klimatechniker					1			1	
Schweißtechniker						1	2	3	
Elektrotechniker				1	184	65	27	27	



Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 -11	12u.m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.	
Starkstromtechniker					1			1
Energietechniker					6	1		7
Elektroniktechniker					64	40	26	130
Nachrichtentechniker					12	9	2	23
Prüffeldtechniker							2	2
Meß- und Regeltechniker					3	2	1	6
Hochfrequenztechniker						1		1
Tontechniker					1	1		2
Röntgentechniker					1			1
EDV-Techniker					27	29	8	64
EDV-Wartungstechniker				1	5	12	4	22
Kundendienst(Wartungs)-tech- niker-ohne nähere Angaben					6	4	5	15
Bautechniker					46	14	17	77
Hochbautechniker					19	7	5	31
Tiefbautechniker					5	3	1	9
Stahlbautechniker					2	1		3
Vermessungstechniker					2		3	5
Chemie-Techniker					1			1
Chemo-Techniker					4	1		5
Techniker für Farben und Lacke					2	1		3
Techniker im graph. Gewerbe					2			2
Druckereitechniker					1			1
Blechverarbeitungstechniker					1	1		2
Bekleidungsstechniker						1		1
Textiltechniker							1	1
Kunststoffstechniker					3	7	4	14
Holz- und Kunststoffstechniker					2		1	3
Holzstechniker					8	2	2	12

Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	
Raketentechniker							1	1
Verpackungsmitteltechniker					1			1
Fleischereitechniker					1			1
Konserventechniker							2	2
Konstruktions- und Fertigungs- techniker					1	2		3
Konstruktionsassistent					2	1		3
Konstrukteur					1	2		3
Betriebstechniker					3	3	1	7
Dokumentationstechniker						1	1	2
Werkführer o.n.A.						1		1
Techn. Assistent					2		1	3
Techn. Betriebsassistent					25	2	1	28
Techn.-Kaufm. Assistent				1	6	4	3	14
Physik.-Techn. Assistent					1		1	2
Chem.-Techn. Assistent					1	4		5
Math.-Techn. Assistent			1			2		3
Techn. Angestellter (Sachbear- beiter) für Spezialaufgaben verschiedener Art					5	5	10	
Arbeitsvorbereiter	628					1	1	2
REFA-Grundausbildung					5	4	10	19
REFA-Sachbearbeiter					4	3	2	9
REFA-Fachmann					21	5	5	31
REFA-Techniker					3	3	3	9
Industriemeister	629.							
- Metallbearbeitung					60	3	2	65
- Maschinenbau					22	1	3	26
- Elektrotechnik					11	5	7	23
- ohne nähere Angaben				49	3	9	61	

Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt	
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren							
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.		
Werkmeister	629						1	1	
Meß- und Regelmechaniker	632				2		2	4	
Physiklaborant	632				1			1	
Technischer Zeichner	635				3	4	3	10	
Bauzeichner					4	3	6	13	
Großhandelskaufmann	681				10	12	16	38	
Einzelhandelskaufmann			1		8	11	17	37	
Kaufmann im Groß- u. Außenhan- del					4	4	9	17	
Kaufmann im Lebensmittelhandel					5	1	1	7	
Kaufmann im Möbelhandel						2		2	
Kunsthändler				1		1		2	
Kaufleute-Händler (verschiedene Branchen)					9	1	2	12	
Substitut			1		3	3	5	12	
Einkäufer					3	1	1	5	
Einkaufsleiter					2		2	4	
Verkaufssachbearbeiter					1	1		2	
Verkaufsleiter				1	2	3	4	10	
<u>allgemeine kaufm. Ausbildung</u> (Aus- und Weiterbildung durch Teilnahme an Handelsschul- kursen u.ä.)						70	56	92	218
<u>Teilnahme an:</u>									
Schreibmaschinenkursen						5	4	4	13
Schreibmaschinen- und Steno- graphiekursen						1	1	5	7
<u>Kaufm. Angestellte</u>									
- durch betriebsgebundene Aus- bildung - ohne nähere Angaben						2	2	2	6
Verkäufer - verschiedene Branchen	692				5	2	10	17	



Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	
Verlagskaufmann	683					1	1	2
Angest. im Zeitungsverlag					1			1
Drogist	684						1	1
Apothekenhelfer	685						1	1
Tankwart	686					3	3	6.
Tankstellenpächter (Verwalter)					1	2	2	5
Handelsvertreter - Reisender (verschiedene Branchen)	687				1	1	2	4
Fachdemonstrator f. künst. Zähne							1	1
Repräsentant					1			1
Bank (Sparkassen)-Kaufmann				2	7	6	19	34
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang	691				2			2
Angestellter (Sachbearbeiter)					2	3	9	14
Anlagenberater					1	4	1	6
Bausparkassenangestellter	692				1	1	1	3
Bausparkassenvertreter							1	1
Bezirksleiter einer Bauspar- kasse						1		1
Krankenversicherungsangestell- ter	693					1		1
Organisationsleiter							1	1
Versicherungskaufmann	694				7	17	31	55
Versicherungsangestellter						16	17	33
Versicherungsfachmann						4	4	8
Versicherungsinspektor					4	15	20	39
Versicherungsberater							1	1
Büroleiter							1	1
Bezirksleiter					1	1		2
Fachwirt im Versicherungswesen					1		4	5
Generalagent				1				1



Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesam
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u.m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u.m.	
Speditionskaufmann	701				3	8	5	16
Expedient und Disponent						1		1
Expedient							1	1
Versandleiter							2	2
Kaufmann im Roederei- und Schiffsmaklergewerbe						1		1
Reisebürokaufmann	702				2		2	4
Reiseleiter	702					1	1	2
Werbeassistent	703				6	1		7
Werbefachmann					2		1	3
Fachkraft für Gestaltung und Werbung					2			2
Fachwirt					1			1
Kundendienstberater	703					1	1	2
Designer	703				1			1
Immobilienhändler	704					2	2	4
Croupier	705				1	1	1	3
Fahrdienstleiter	712					1	1	2
Fuhrparkleiter					1		1	2
Fuhrmeister	713					1		1
selbst. Fuhrunternehmer	714				1			1
selbst. Taxiunternehmer							1	1
Kraftomnibusführer					60	7	6	73
Fernfahrer					12		1	13
Kraftfahrer durch Erwerb der Führerscheine 2 und 3 u.a. auch für eine Tätigkeit als Vertreter, Kundendiensttechn. u.ä.	714			1	71	3	5	80
Straßenmeister	716						1	1
Kapitän	721							
- auf kleiner Fahrt							1	1
- auf großer Fahrt							1	1

Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt	
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren							
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.		
Schiffsinspektor					1			1	
Seemaschinist	722				4		2	6	
Matrose					8			8	
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang	723				1		1	2	
Rettungsbootsmann					1			1	
Fährmeister	725						1	1	
Flugzeugführer	726		5	3	6	11	4	29	
Hubschrauberführer						5	1	6	
Flugleiter					1		3	4	
Flugdienstberater						2		2	
Flugverkehrsleutse				2		6	2	10	
Flugverkehrsdienstangestellter - ohne nähere Angaben -					2	6	1	9	
Flugsicherungsangestellter - ohne nähere Angaben -						2		2	
Seefunker	733				4		1	5	
Funkoffizier					3	1	1	5	
Lagerist	741					1		1	
Sachbearbeiter							1	1	
Lagerverwalter (Leiter)					1	4	8	13	
Geschäftsführer, Geschäftsleiter - verschiedene Branchen -	751			2	2	5	17	26	
Assistent der Geschäftsleitung						1	1	2	
Geschäftsstellenleiter						1		1	
Filialleiter					1	1	1	3	
Supermarktleiter, Marktleiter					2	3	2	7	
Abteilungsleiter					4	5	6	15	
Abteilungsleiterassistent							1	1	
Betriebsführer, Betriebsleiter			1		1	1		4	7
Betriebsleiterassistent					1				1

Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesam.
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	
Vertriebsbeauftragter						1		1
Personalleiter					1		1	2
Personalassistent						1		1
Personalwirt					1	3		3
<u>Führungskräfte der Wirtschaft</u> durch Erwerb entsprechender Abschlußdiplome		2	5	9	9	3	3	31
Büroorganisator	752				1			1
Betriebsorganisator					2	1		3
Vertriebsorganisator					2		1	3
Absatz- und Werbewirtschaftler					1	6		7
Wirtschaftsorganisator		1		1	8	6	4	20
Organisator					11	4	1	16
Organisationsleiter				1			3	4
Organisationsfachwirt						1	1	
Gehilfe in wirtschafts- und steuerberatenden Berufen	753			1	2	4	7	14
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang					1			1
Steuerberater						1	1	2
Steuerbevollmächtigter				1	13	3	3	20
Geschäftsführer (Partei)	763						2	2
Gewerkschaftssekretär							1	1
<u>Verwaltungsbedienstete</u> des einfachen, mittleren und gehobenen technischen und nichttechnischen Dienstes (Beamte, Angestellte, Arbeiter)	76 78 80 und							
Bund einschl. Bundesverwal- tungsamt	81				3	9	27	39
Landesverwaltung					2	5	22	29
Bezirksverwaltung					2	6	13	21
Kreisverwaltung					2	14	39	55
Kommunalverwaltung				1	10	52	108	171



Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	
Bundeswehrverwaltung			1	3	56	123	415	598
Bundesbahnverwaltung allg.					7	23	69	99
Bundesbahn-Lokomotivführer					13	9	8	30
Bundespost					1	1	8	10
Arbeitsverwaltung					3	14	22	39
Finanzverwaltung				2	7	29	59	97
Zollverwaltung					16	14	33	63
Justizverwaltung					5	12	43	60
Strafvollzugsdienst					5	16	26	47
Flugsicherungsdienst					3	4	7	14
Wetterdienst						2	9	11
Wasser- und Schifffahrtsdirektion						2	5	7
Landesversicherungsanstalt						8	19	27
Landeswohlfahrtsverband							1	1
Landschaftsverband						2	2	4
Forstverwaltung							2	2
Allgemeine Ortskrankenkasse							8	8
Bankwesen					4	5	16	25
Kirchenverwaltung							3	3
Versorgungsverwaltung						3	8	11
Versicherungskammer							1	1
Berufsgenossenschaft					1	2	4	7
Gewerbeaufsichtsverwaltung						2	7	9
Universitätsverwaltung						1	1	2
Bibliotheksdienst							2	2
Bauverwaltung							1	1
Feuerwehrrdienst					5	8	8	21
Verfassungsschutz					1		2	3
Polizeidienst					70	59	131	260



Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesam
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	
ohne nähere Angaben					18	6	3	27
<u>Vorbereitung auf eine Tätig- keit in der Verwaltung</u>  (u. a. Ablegung von Verwal- tungsprüfungen) durch Besuch von Schulen, Teiln. an Lehr- gängen einschl. Fernunter- richt - soweit nicht anders- wo aufgeführt					8	14	36	58
Teilnahme an Lehrgang Buch- führung					6		4	10
Buchhalter	772				13	7	8	28
Bilanzbuchhalter					19	1	2	22
Leiter einer Buchhaltung						1		1
<u>Datenverarbeitungsfachleute</u>								
Teiln. an Lehrgang Datenver- arbeitung - ohne nähere Anga- ben -					7	2	5	14
Programmierer					56	8	9	73
Organisator	774				18	28	12	58
Operator					1		2	3
Datenverarbeitungskaufmann					5	3	1	9
Systemanalytiker					2	1	2	5
Betriebswirt - EDV -				1	10	6	5	22
Bürokaufmann		1		1	52	110	160	324
Bürovorsteher							2	2
Industriekaufmann	781			1	15	14	20	50
Personalsachbearbeiter o. n. A.				1	8	1	4	14
Personalwirt					3	1	5	9
Disponent							2	2
Techn. Kaufmann					5	4	3	12
Betriebsassistent					1	2	1	4
Fachbearbeiter im Bundesver- band für den Selbstschutz						1	5	6

Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	
Büroangestellter (Sachbearbeiter) in verschiedenen Branchen				1		2	5	8
Phonotypist	782						1	1
Stenokontorist							1	1
Kostenrechner u. Kalkulator	784					1		1
Werkstattangestellter	791						1	1
Wachleiter							1	1
Rechercheur	791						1	1
Bademeister	782				2		2	4
Gasthofgehilfe	794						2	2
Taucher	803					2	1	3
Schornsteinfeger - Ausb. zum Meister	804				1	2		3
Desinfektor	805						1	1
Schädlingsbekämpfer							1	1
Studium der Rechtswissenschaft - mit teilweise Eigenfinanzierung	811 und		5		4		1	10
Rechtsberater	813					1		1
Journalist	821				3	2		5
Redakteur						1	1	2
Sprachenausbildung für eine Tätigkeit als Dolmetscher, Übersetzer, Korrespondent und zur Ausübung anderer Berufe	822	1	1	2	45	49	49	147
Dokumentar	823					1		1
Musiker	831				5		2	7
Kapellmeister					1			1
Opernsänger	832				1	1		2
Graphiker					2			2
Gebrauchsgraphiker	833				1	2		3
Werbegraphiker					2			2
Graphik-Designer					1	1		2

Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	
Dekorateur - Teiln. an Fort- bildungslehrgang	836				1	1		2
Ausb. zum Meister					1			1
Raumgestalter					1			1
Innenarchitekt					4	2		6
Photograph	837				2	1	1	4
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang					1			1
Ausb. zum Meister					7		3	10
Reproduktionsphotograph					1		2	3
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang						1		1
Ausb. zum Meister					1			1
Berufereiter	838				1			1
Trabrennfahrer							1	1
Arzt - Studium mit teilweise Eigenfinanzierung	841	1	2	1	8	3	1	16
Zahnarzt - Studium mit teil- weise Eigenfinanzierung	842	1	2	4	2		1	10
Apotheker Studium mit teil- weise Eigenfinanzierung	844				1			1
Heilpraktiker	851			2	2	1	5	10
Masseur	852				1			1
Teilnahme an Krankenpflege- praktikum						2	8	10
Masseur und medizinischer Ba- demeister					40	68	81	189
Kneippbademeister							1	1
Medizinischer Bademeister					1	1		2
Krankengymnast						1		1
Saunameister					3	3	6	12
Fachpfleger für Arbeitsthera- pie					1			1
Anästhesiepfleger	853				13	13	11	37
Anästhesie- und Intensivpfle- ger					9	16	10	37



Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12 u. m.	
Anästhesie- und OP-Pfleger						1	2	3
Operationspfleger					3	5	4	12
Krankenpfleger					20	13	28	61
Unterrichtspfleger					3	2	2	7
Sanitäter	854				2		2	4
Rettungsmeister					1			1
Sachbearbeiter im Blutspende- wesen							1	1
Med. techn. Assistent	857				2	3		5
Med. techn. Laboratoriums- assistent							1	1
Med. techn. Radiologie- assistent							1	1
Techn. Assistent für med. Elektrophysiologie						2		2
Röntgenhelfer						1	4	5
Med. Präparator						1		1
Gesundheitsaufseher	861				2		5	7
Altenpfleger					1	3	1	5
Gemeindepfleger							1	1
Sozialpflegepraktikum	861				1	1	1	3
Sozialarbeiter				1	15	16	31	63
Erzieher	862				7	17	22	46
Heilerziehungspfleger							2	2
Jugendleiter						2	3	5
Heimleiter							1	1
Sozialpädagoge				1	19	35	61	116
Ausbildung zum Lehrer	87							
- mit teilweise Eigenfinan- zierung - Teilnahme an Vorbe- reitungslehrgang mit an- schließender Ausbildung ohne nähere Angaben					7	7	17	31
Gymnasiallehrer	872			4	9	5	5	23



Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.	
Realschullehrer	873		4	3	2	2	14	25
Volks-, Haupt-, Sonderschul- lehrer		2	2	7	47	73	87	218
Religionslehrer					2	3	5	10
Diplom Pädagoge					2	1	1	4
Pädagogischer Assistent	874					3	2	5
Gewerbestudienrat			1	13	1		2	17
Gewerbelehrer				2	3	1	8	14
Diplomhandelslehrer			2	3			1	6
Sprachlehrer					2		2	4
Werklehrer					1			1
Fachlehrer								
- für musisch-techn. Fächer						2	2	4
- ohne nähere Angaben			1		1	5	7	14
Maschinenschreiblehrer						3	1	4
Betriebswirtschaftslehrer				1				1
Musiklehrer	875				2	1	2	5
Sportlehrer	876			1	13	15	12	41
Fachlehrer für Sport u. Werken					3	2	3	8
Fußballtrainer(lehrer)						2	1	3
Skilehrer					1	2	1	4
Segelfluglehrer					1		1	2
Schwimmeister						4	4	8
Fluglehrer	877		2	1	2		2	7
Verkehrslehrer					2	4	13	19
Fahrlehrer - einschl. Fortbil- dung für Militärfahrlehrer					59	20	27	106
Selbst. Fahrlehrer - Fahrschul- leiter					1	8	12	21
Selbstschuttfachlehrer							4	4
Sonstige Lehrer (Ausbilder, Lehrgangsleiter) ohne nähere Angaben						1	2	3

Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Ges.	
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren							
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.		
Betriebswirtschaftliches Praktikum	881		1			1		2	
Teilnahme an Lehrgang Be- triebswirtschaft - ohne nähere Angaben -						1		1	
Ausbildung mit teilweise Eigen- finanzierung zum									
- Betriebswirt - ohne nähere Angaben -			1	1	25	5	6	38	
- Betriebswirt und Bürokaufmann					1	2	6	9	
- Fachwirt (verschiedene Branchen)					8		1	9	
- Betriebs- und Marktwirt- schaftler					13	16	5	34	
- praktischen Betriebswirt					61	21	14	96	
- staatl. gepr. Betriebswirt			1	1	134	53	49	238	
- Betriebswirt DAA					2	2	2	6	
- Betriebswirt "graduiert"				1	3	49	23	20	96
- Technischen Betriebswirt					5	6	5	16	
Diplomkaufmann	881		2		5	1	1	9	
Schriftsachverständiger				1				1	
Studium - mit teilweise Eigen- finanzierung -	882								
- Betriebswirtschaftslehre				2	1	2		5	
- Volkswirtschaft				2	6	2	3	13	
- Sozialwissenschaft				1	2	1		4	
- Politologie					1	1		2	
- Psychologie					1			1	
- Anglistik und Romanistik					1			1	
- Philologie			1	1	1			3	
- Philosophie						1		1	
- Geschichte						1		1	
- Meteorologie	883			1	3			4	
- Biologie					2			2	

Ausbildungsziel	Berufs- ordnung	Offiziere			Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften			Gesamt
		Wehrdienstzeit in Jahren						
		4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.	4 - 7	8 - 11	12u.m.	
- Geologie		1			1			2
- Mineralogie							1	1
- ohne nähere Angaben	88				4	2		6
Pfarrhelfer							2	2
Diakon	891				2		1	3
Friseur						2		2
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang	901				1			1
Ausbildung zum Meister					3			3
Fußpfleger	902				1			1
Durch Besuch der Hotelfach- schule								
- Gastwirt					2	2	4	8
- Hotelsekretär							4	4
- Hotelier							2	2
- Hotelkaufmann	911				8	8	14	30
- Hotelfachmann					15	18	20	53
- staatl. gepr. Betriebswirt					1	1	3	5
durch betriebsgebundene Ausb.								
- Gastwirt						3	2	5
- Hotelkaufmann				1	1	2	2	6
- Hotelfachmann						1	2	3
- ohne nähere Angaben					1	1	2	4
Kellner						1	4	5
Teiln. an Fortbildungslehrgang	912				2			2
Ausb. zum Meister						1		1
Flugbegleiter	912				1			1
Techn. Verbraucherberater	922					1		1
Färber und Chemischreiniger	932						1	1
Bettenhändler und Bettenfe- dernreiniger	932					1		1

[illegible]



SELECTED DATA

6 (a) The Bundeswehr:

Bernhard Fleckenstein

Advisory Panel on Comparative Military Research

- First Replies for the Meeting in London -

from 1 to 3 July 1974

prepared by:

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### General Remarks

The present paper represents a first reply to the Questionnaire developed in Chicago and Hull. It should be noted, however, that all figures contained in it exclusively refer to the Bundeswehr. This means that the data do not go back further than 1955/56, the year when the new German armed forces came into being. This limitation was necessary to give a reply at all to the whole range of questions and to find out what is possible and what is not.

The varied German history is anyway not characterized by military continuity. From 1900 onwards, there were four different German armies:

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. The Imperial Army | 1900 - 1918     |
| 2. The "Reichswehr"  | 1919 - 1935     |
| 3. The "Wehrmacht"   | 1935 - 1945     |
| 4. The "Bundeswehr"  | 1955/56 - today |

While such a sequence of distinct, clearly distinguishable phases would favor an examination procedure based on the principle of division of work, it does not make it easier to answer the Questionnaire.

We have been able to answer the majority of the questions posed, but in some instances the answers given require further elaboration and refinement. Questions 2.2., 2.4., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 4.1. and 7.3. proved unanswerable, due to the following reasons:

#### Re 2.2. and 2.4.

The Bundeswehr does not include female personnel of military rank (as a matter of fact, none of the former German armies ever incorporated female military personnel).

Re 3.3., 3.4. and 3.5.

The defense budget of the Federal Republic of Germany is an overall defense budget not broken down in budgets for the individual services. In respect to questions 3.3. through 3.4., we do not possess data ready for direct use. The various proportions can only be computed approximately in retrospect, and that is a difficult undertaking.

Re 4.1.

This question is not really applicable to German conditions. Even the details and explanations given in the Memorandum of January 1974 are not very helpful.

In recent years the mode of selection was changed several times, yet the underlying principle of selection essentially remained the same. Roughly speaking, the procedure applied at present is as follows: In their 30<sup>th</sup> year of life, usually with the rank of captain, all officers complete a three-month "Basic Course" at the Bundeswehr Command and Staff College in Hamburg, the objective of which is to determine: Firstly, who is qualified to become a field grade officer and later be promoted major; and secondly, who is qualified for a specific assignment for which he may receive further training. One of these assignments is a general staff assignment; officers considered qualified subsequently undergo training for general staff assignment. Their chance to become a general is considered to be superior compared to that of other officers. The percentage of those who qualify for general staff officers' training has for years been 5 - 10 percent in all three services, which, in absolute figures, amounts to between 40 and 60 officers in the Army and to some 30 officers each in the Navy and in the Air Force (for each age group).



Re 7.3.

The question cannot be answered in its present form. It has to be seen whether the paper Lt.Col Zierdt promised to furnish will provide further explication and clarification.

For reasons of lack of time it has not been possible to give a translation of the training objectives listed in the 2nd Annex referring to question 7.2.. This is a long list of hundreds of occupations ranging from farmer to university-level sociologist, in which the Bundeswehr is offering specialist training to its long-term military personnel.

1.1.

1.1. Population of the Federal Republic of Germany\*) in 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965 and 1970

by Sex and Age Groups

- in thousands -

Year	Sex	Population between ... and under ... years of age									
		total	under 6	6 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 30	30 - 35	35 - 40	40 - 45	45 and over
1950	male	23 723	2 110	3 941	1 863	8 085	5 595	2 129			
	female	27 086	2 012	3 789	1 797	10 013	6 842	2 633			
	total	50 809	4 122	7 730	3 660	18 098	12 437	4 762			
1955	male	25 115	2 377	3 373	2 420	8 331	6 290	2 324			
	female	28 403	2 256	3 230	2 325	9 717	7 763	3 112			
	total	53 518	4 633	6 603	4 745	18 048	14 053	5 436			
1960	male	26 327	2 686	3 498	1 968	9 164	6 563	2 448			
	female	29 631	2 548	3 334	1 883	9 915	8 298	3 653			
	total	55 958	5 234	6 832	3 851	19 079	14 861	6 101			
1965	male	28 170	3 074	3 801	1 952	10 510	6 067	2 766			
	female	31 126	2 928	3 616	1 844	10 398	7 971	4 369			
	total	59 296	6 002	7 417	3 796	20 908	14 038	7 135			
1970	male	28 867	2 940	4 267	2 465	10 293	5 815	3 087			
	female	31 784	2 798	4 054	2 355	9 709	7 964	4 904			
	total	60 651	5 738	8 321	4 820	20 002	13 779	7 991			

\*) incl. Berlin (West)

a) incl. Saarland, then not yet incorporated in the FRG

1.2.



- 1.2. Overall manpower levels of the Bundeswehr at yearly intervals from 1956 onwards, broken down into military and civilian personnel, the latter also by sex

Overall Manpower Levels of the  
Bundeswehr

As of December of the  
respective year

Year	Military Personnel	Civilian Personnel		
		Total	male	female
1956	66,115	15,396		
1957	122,371	36,658		
1958	174,745	55,556		
1959	248,764	76,242		
1960	270,440	90,732		
1961	325,227	111,499		
1962	389,403	127,569		
1963	403,302	140,894	103,298	37,596
1964	435,344	150,313	109,569	40,744
1965	440,773	159,843	116,233	43,610
1966	454,763	169,355	123,235	46,120
1967	451,963	168,270	123,558	44,712
1968	439,728	167,561	123,786	43,775
1969	462,732	170,886	127,070	43,816
1970	458,640	173,904	130,105	43,799
1971	470,455	177,756	132,889	44,867
1972	485,372	181,381	136,235	45,146
1973	482,494	181,204	135,820	45,384

1.3. Breakdown of Manpower Levels by Service (Effective Levels)  
from 1962 - 1973, by Career Personnel, Long-term Personnel  
and Conscripts

As of December of the  
respective year

Year	Career Personnel				Long-Term Personnel				Conscripts			
	Total	Army	Air Force	Navy	Total	Army	Air Force	Navy	Total	Army	Air Force	Navy
62	51,895	30,761	14,813	6,321	177,128	107,277	49,796	20,055	160,380	130,072	27,369	2,939
63	44,470	25,572	13,323	5,575	181,874	108,523	53,926	19,425	176,958	144,217	27,969	4,772
64	47,656	27,832	13,835	5,939	174,242	106,525	48,244	19,473	213,446	172,689	33,499	7,258
65	49,423	29,093	14,306	6,024	173,487	105,604	47,659	20,224	217,863	170,164	38,660	9,039
66	49,258	29,262	13,906	6,090	187,169	115,084	51,644	20,441	218,336	171,175	37,316	9,845
67	50,193	29,523	14,385	6,285	184,204	109,327	53,720	21,157	217,566	172,939	35,910	8,717
68	51,203	30,149	14,859	6,240	154,081	85,446	48,011	20,624	234,444	186,212	39,183	9,049
69	53,415	31,223	15,833	6,359	173,929	103,635	49,427	20,867	235,388	187,306	38,456	9,626
70	55,244	32,210	16,013	7,011	193,298	117,874	54,827	20,597	210,098	165,259	36,073	8,766
71	58,310	34,151	16,699	7,460	194,130	118,270	56,104	19,756	218,015	174,556	35,554	7,905
72	61,742	35,480	18,287	7,975	193,489	118,871	55,105	19,513	230,141	178,856	40,969	10,316
73	62,336	35,340	18,840	8,206	192,081	118,760	54,068	19,253	228,027	178,920	37,959	11,148

1.4.

1.4. Breakdown of Reserve Forces by Service  
at yearly intervals, 1961 - 1973

Year	Army	Air Force	Navy	Total
1961	219,317	42,797	8,595	270,709
1962	279,043	65,935	15,121	398,820
1963	433,262	93,871	21,348	548,481
1964	535,581	120,376	26,444	682,401
1965	662,826	150,567	32,117	845,510
1966	789,213	181,505	40,307	1,011,025
1967	934,978	216,679	48,640	1,200,297
1968	1,068,008	242,957	55,747	1,366,712
1969	1,175,443	271,858	61,885	1,509,186
1970	1,289,383	295,122	69,209	1,653,714
1971	1,410,974	325,244	76,407	1,812,625
1972	1,515,104	350,874	82,590	1,948,568
1973	1,617,662	379,700	90,544	2,087,906



1.5.

1.5. Breakdown of Civilian Personnel Employed  
in the Armed Forces and in the Ministry  
of Defense, by Service and at Specific  
Intervals, from 1962 Onwards

As of December of the  
 respective year

Year	MOD	Army	Air Force	Navy	Central Military Agencies
1962	2,972	19,834	15,507	6,165	2,831
1965	3,188	24,556	17,332	8,600	3,674
1966	3,353	26,581	18,979	9,273	4,065
1969	3,426	38,648	18,826	9,242	6,715
1970	3,600	39,446	19,299	9,451	6,913
1973	3,686	40,293	20,388	9,732	7,398

2.1.

2.1. Breakdown by Grade and Service of the Officer  
Rank Structure at Yearly Intervals, 1962 - 1973

As of December of the  
 respective year

	Year	OF-9/ OF-8	OF-7	OF-6	OF-5	OF-4	OF-3	OF-2	OF-1
Army	1962	10	21	65	317	1,186	2,622	3,515	4,778
	1963	12	30	67					
	1964	11	28	73					
	1965	11	28	70	439	1,567	3,167	3,401	5,530
	1966	12	28	77					
	1967	12	32	73					
	1968	11	29	76					
	1969	10	30	80					
	1970	12	23	87	613	2,783	2,576	6,736*	4,512
	1971	13	27	81					
	1972	12	28	84					
	1973	12	29	79	711	3,830	2,316	6,579*	7,114*
Air Force	1962	1	4	29	154	545	1,260	1,705	2,854
	1963	2	8	34					
	1964	3	12	34					
	1965	5	13	38	238	797	1,564	1,672	3,217
	1966	4	17	37					
	1967	4	15	38					
	1968	7	15	39					
	1969	9	18	42					
	1970	7	17	39	314	1,321	1,544	3,090*	3,056
	1971	7	18	41					
	1972	7	20	41					
	1973	8	21	42	360	1,898	1,555	3,182*	4,704*
Navy	1962	2	1	11	86	248	549	957	800
	1963	2	2	13					
	1964	3	2	14					
	1965	3	3	15	107	313	751	725	1,306
	1966	3	4	20					
	1967	2	7	19					
	1968	3	7	20					
	1969	3	9	17					
	1970	3	9	18	165	603	736	1,597*	2,115*
	1971	3	9	17					
	1972	5	8	16					
	1973	5	7	20	213	904	560	1,693*	1,862*



2.3.

# COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF MILITARY INSTITUTIONS

BASIC DATA CATEGORIES FOR COMPERATIVE  
RESEARCH ON MILITARY INSTITUTIONS<sup>1)</sup>

SWEDEN

BY

ROGER HENNING

1) Prepared under the guidance  
of Ingemar Dörfer

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1.

Table 1.1 Sweden. Total population December 31st 1900-1973  
in thousands.

Year	Males	Females	Total
1900	2 506	2 630	5 136
1901	2 526	2 649	5 175
1902	2 536	2 663	5 199
1903	2 545	2 676	5 221
1904	2 567	2 694	5 261
1905	2 585	2 710	5 295
1906	2 606	2 732	5 337
1907	2 626	2 751	5 378
1908	2 655	2 775	5 430
1909	2 678	2 799	5 476
1910	2 699	2 824	5 522
1911	2 719	2 843	5 562
1912	2 741	2 863	5 604
1913	2 757	2 882	5 639
1914	2 777	2 902	5 680
1915	2 795	2 918	5 713
1916	2 818	2 940	5 758
1917	2 842	2 959	5 801
1918	2 849	2 965	5 814
1919	2 868	2 979	5 847
1920	2 898	3 006	5 904
1921	2 926	3 028	5 954
1922	2 944	3 043	5 988
1923	2 949	3 057	6 006
1924	2 964	3 072	6 036
1925	2 973	3 081	6 054
1926	2 983	3 092	6 074
1927	2 990	3 098	6 088
1928	3 000	3 106	6 105
1929	3 008	3 112	6 120
1930	3 021	3 121	6 142
1931	3 037	3 125	6 162
1932	3 054	3 137	6 190

continued

Table 1.1. continued

Year	Males	Females	Total
1933	3 067	3 145	6 212
1934	3 080	3 153	6 233
1935	3 090	3 160	6 251
1936	3 101	3 166	6 267
1937	3 111	3 173	6 285
1938	3 125	3 185	6 310
1939	3 142	3 199	6 341
1940	3 160	3 211	6 371
1941	3 181	3 226	6 406
1942	3 203	3 250	6 458
1943	3 241	3 282	6 523
1944	3 280	3 318	6 597
1945	3 320	3 354	6 674
1946	3 365	3 399	6 764
1947	3 406	3 436	6 842
1948	3 448	3 477	6 925
1949	3 479	3 507	6 986
1950	3 506	3 535	7 042
1951	3 536	3 563	7 099
1952	3 563	3 588	7 151
1953	3 583	3 609	7 192
1954	3 605	3 630	7 235
1955	3 634	3 656	7 290
1956	3 660	3 679	7 339
1957	3 686	3 703	7 389
1958	3 706	3 724	7 430
1959	3 723	3 740	7 463
1960	3 740	3 758	7 498
1961	3 763	3 779	7 542
1962	3 782	3 799	7 581
1963	3 806	3 822	7 628
1964	3 841	3 854	7 695
1965	3 882	3 890	7 773
1966	3 919	3 924	7 843

continued



Table 1.1 continued

Year	Males	Females	Total
1967	3 942	3 951	7 893
1968	3 961	3 974	7 935
1969	3 997	4 008	8 004
1970	4 036	4 045	8 081
1971	4 049	4 067	8 115
1972	4 051	4 078	8 129
1973	4 055	4 090	8 144

Source: SOS: Historisk statistik för Sverige 1,  
Befolkning 1720-1950; Statistik årsbok för Sverige 1951-1973.

Table 1.2.1 Sweden. Military and civilian personnel 4.  
1900-1970. Number of employed.

Year	Men	Women	Total
1900	38 846	1	38 847
1910	30 730	21	30 751
1920	23 817	540	24 357
1930	24 870	1 453	26 323
1940	31 868	3 263	35 131
1945	42 791	6 806	49 597
1950	33 744	5 118	38 862
1960	31 388	7 838	39 226
1965	34 698	9 226	43 924
1970	35 436	9 589	45 025

Source: Bidrag till Sveriges officiella statistik:  
Befolkningsstatistik 1900; SOS: Folkräkningen  
1910-1960; SOS: Folk- och bostadsräkningen  
1965-1970.

2.

Tabel 1.2.2 Sweden. Military and civilian personnel 1966/67 -  
1974/75. Number of posts.

Year	Military personnel <sup>x)</sup>	Civilian personnel	Total
1966/67	25 060	20 010	45 070
1967/68	25 860	22 100	47 960
1968/69	25 740	21 770	47 510
1969/70	25 420	21 740	47 160
1970/71	25 320	21 760	47 080
1971/72	24 270	22 350	46 620
1972/73	20 790	26 790	47 580
1973/74	20 800	26 300	47 100
1974/75	20 880	27 830	48 710

Source: Defence bills of following years.

x) Including civilmilitary personnel.

Table 1.3.1 Sweden. Military and civilian personnel 1949-1965.  
Number of employed<sup>x)</sup>

Year	Ministry	Central Military Agencies	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
1949	49	5 716	18 230	7 987	7 755	39 737
1950	49	5 801	18 412	8 001	7 906	40 169
1951	44	5 956	18 474	8 034	8 150	40 658
1952	44	6 338	17 982	8 209	8 298	40 871
1953	56	6 697	17 246	8 235	8 508	40 742
1954	47	6 599	16 945	7 921	8 421	39 933
1955						
1956	47	6 645	16 688	7 480	8 267	39 127
1957	46	6 509	16 891	7 494	8 175	39 115
1958	46	6 297	16 793	7 198	8 122	38 456
1959	51	6 637	17 390	6 986	8 644	39 708
1960	61	6 924	17 003	6 747	8 636	39 371
1961	54	7 712	16 327	6 356	8 689	39 138
1962	64	8 117	16 340	6 325	9 131	39 977
1963	59	8 765	16 427	6 310	9 863	41 424
1964	69	8 858	16 265	6 153	9 962	41 307
1965	93	9 122	16 709	6 275	10 310	42 509

Source: Riksräkenskapsverkets årsbok 1950-1954; SOS: Tjänstemän inom statlig och statsunderstödd verksamhet åren 1954-1965.

x) No data available for 1955.



Table 1.3.2 Sweden. Military personnel 1966/67 - 1974/75.  
Number of posts.

Year	Central Military Agencies	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total <sup>x)</sup>
1966/67	930	12 560	5 120	6 450	25 060
1967/68	820	13 280	5 270	6 490	25 860
1968/69	930	13 170	5 250	6 390	25 740
1969/70	970	13 060	5 230	6 160	25 420
1970/71	980	12 990	5 210	6 140	25 320
1971/72	1 290	11 770	5 180	6 030	24 270
1972/73	1 360	9 920	4 230	5 280	20 790
1973/74	1 260	10 440	4 080	5 020	20 800
1974/75	1 130	10 780	3 940	5 030	20 880

Source: Defence Bills of following years.

x) Including civilmilitary personnel.

Table 1.5 Sweden. Civilian personnel 1966/67 - 1974/75. Number of posts.

Year	Ministry of Defence	Central Military Agencies	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
1966/67	110	9 160	6 280	2 490	1 970	20 010
1967/68	110	10 140	7 020	2 730	2 100	22 100
1968/69	110	9 790	7 080	2 660	2 130	21 770
1969/70	110	9 870	7 030	2 680	2 050	21 740
1970/71	110	10 110	6 770	2 690	2 030	21 760
1971/72	110	11 640	5 890	2 770	1 940	22 350
1972/73	110	10 730	7 210	3 530	5 210	26 790
1973/74	110	10 200	7 640	3 060	5 290	26 300
1974/75	120	10 230	8 840	3 890	4 750	27 830

Source: Defence bills of following years.

Sweden  
Table 2.1 Grade and Service of the Officer  
Rank Structure 1900-1975

Table 2.1.1 The Army<sup>1)</sup>

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
General (1)	2	2	2	1	1
Lieutenant- General (2)	1	3	2	2	2
Major- General (3)	12	10	14	11	17
Brigadier (4) }	45	48	55	50	56
Colonel (5) }					
Lieutenant Colonel (6)	51	54	74	57	80
Major (7)	100	102	163	131	165
Captain (8)	616	672	881	542	634
Lieutenant (9)	740	913	1 017	631	525
Second Lieutenant (10)	381	411	288	337	226
Total (1-10)	1 948	2 215	2 496	1 762	1 706

1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975 <sup>2)</sup>
1	1	1	1	-	-	1
1	1	1	1	1	4	3
16	16	15	13	11	10	13
88	95	100	100	118	126	33 104
113	106	112	136	200	226	671
267	268	290	307	375	384	685
876	1 270	1 354	1 431	1 545	1 061	1 148
1 085	972	942	893	585	786	488
395	166	219	153	256	293	-
2 842	2 895	3 034	3 035	3 091	2 890	3 146



Table 2.1.2.1 The Navy excl Coast Ortilery<sup>1)</sup>

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
Admiral (1)	1	-	-	-	-
Vice-Admiral (2)	-	2	3	1	1
Rear-Admiral (3)	3	4	3	4	6
Commodore (4) }	7	7	10	11	13
Second Commodore (5) }					
Commodore- Captain (6)	12	17	26	16	19
Second Commo- dore-Captain (7)	12	18	23	23	47
Captain (8)	64	88	149	113	145
Lieutenant (9)	55	102	71	110	104
Second Lieutenant (10)	38	41	32	34	27
Total (1-10)	192	279	317	312	362

1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975 <sup>2)</sup>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	1	1	1	2	1
5	5	5	6	9	5	5
20	20	26	22	20	21	10
						22
38	45	38	36	49	69	151
52	63	53	63	73	73	116
177	230	226	243	237	169	199
168	177	194	170	131	143	66
81	48	34	77	51	48	-
542	589	577	618	571	530	570

Table 2.1.2.2 The Navy: Coast Artillery

	1900 <sup>3)</sup>	1910	1920	1930	1940
Lieutenant- General (2)	-	-	1	-	1
Major- General (3)	-	1	-	1	1
Brigadier (4) }	1	2	2	2	2
Colonel (5) }					
Lieutenant- Colonel (6)	-	2	6	5	7
Major (7)	1	6	12	11	11
Captain (8)	7	40	53	31	37
Lieutenant (9)	12	33	33	34	32
Second Lieutenant (10)	10	17	7	13	18
Total (2-10)	31	101	114	97	109

1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975 <sup>2)</sup>
-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2	1	1	1	1	3	1
7	8	9	10	15	15	16
						-
10	14	14	13	25	35	79
19	25	24	30	29	41	54
43	93	99	109	120	67	114
98	88	81	62	46	68	39
57	8	9	18	17	32	-
236	237	237	243	253	261	305



Table 2.1.3      The Air Force<sup>1)</sup>

	1930	1940	1945	1950	1955
General (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Lieutenant- General (2)	-	1	1	1	1
Major- General (3)	1	1	1	5	5
Brigadier (4) }	3	7	18	27	33
Colonel (5) }					
Lieutenant Colonel (6)	-	9	16	24	28
Major (7)	5	14	37	52	61
Captain (8)	25	63	109	158	284
Lieutenant (9)	24	70	134	224	174
Second Lieutenant (10)	-	27	107	80	56
Total (2-10)	58	192	423	571	642

1960	1965	1970	1975 <sup>2)</sup>
-	1	1	-
1	1	1	2
8	6	5	6
36	33	42	11 33
35	53	73	203
78	82	85	175
310	342	280	264
152	172	177	111
49	79	70	-
669	769	734	805

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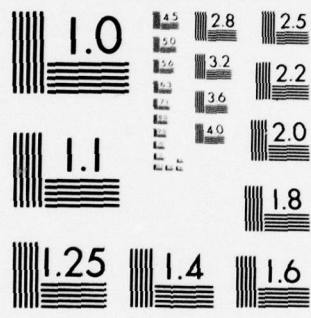
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A



Table 2.1.4      The Supply Service Corps (Divided between all services

	1970	1975 <sup>2)</sup>
Brigadier (4) }		2
Colonel (5) }	11	18
Lieutenant Colonel (6)	34	169
Major (7)	54	187
Captain (8)	144	33
Lieutenant (9)	29	-
Second Lieutenant (10)	12	-
Total (4-10)	284	409

Table 2.1.5      Total

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
General (1)	3	2	2	1	1
Lieutenant-General (2)	1	5	6	3	5
Major-General (3)	15	15	17	17	25
Brigadier (4)	53	57	67	66	78
Colonel (5)					
Lieutenant Colonel (6)	63	73	106	78	115
Major (7)	113	126	198	170	237
Captain (8)	687	800	1 083	711	879
Lieutenant (9)	807	1 048	1 121	799	731
Second Lieutenant (10)	429	469	327	384	298
Total (1-10)	2 171	2 595	2 927	2 229	2 369

1. Including the Supply Service Corps 1900-1965.
2. Swedish officers grades were changed on July 1st 1972. In correspondence with international standards Swedish officers with the grade of Major and below were moved one grade upward. The upgrading explains the trebling of lieutenant-colonels and the doubling of majors between 1970 and 1975.
3. Carlsrona Artillery Corps.

Source: Svenska Arméns Rulla 1900-1930; Svenska Försvarsväsendets Rulla 1940-1975

1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975 <sup>2)</sup>
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	3	3	3	3	7	8
24	27	26	28	27	23	25
133	150	168	168	186	215	72 177
177	189	192	220	327	437	1 273
375	408	428	478	559	637	1 217
1 205	1 751	1 963	2 093	2 244	1 721	1 758
1 485	1 461	1 391	1 277	934	1 203	704
640	302	318	297	403	455	-
4 043	4 292	4 490	4 565	4 684	4 699	5 235

Table 2.3      Sweden. Grade and Service of the Enlisted Men  
Rank Structure 1900-1975

Table 2.3.1      Enlisted men 1959/60 - 1974/75. Number of posts  
(excl. central agencies<sup>1)</sup>)

	Army	Navy excl Coast Artillery	Navy: Coast Artillery	Air Force	Total
<b>WARRANT OFFICERS</b>					
1959/60	2 475	1 275	500	525	4 775
1960/61	2 335	915	500	535	4 285
1961/62	2 300	1 079	500	828	4 707
1962/63	2 250	1 080	500	800	4 630
1963/64	2 310	1 060	490	880	4 740
1964/65	2 320	1 040	490	890	4 740
1965/66	2 320	860	490	910	4 580
1966/67	2 320	845	490	920	4 575
1967/68	2 330	870	495	920	4 615
1968/69	2 355	870	495	870	4 590
1969/70	2 353		1 420	862	4 635
1970/71	2 350		1 410	870	4 630
1971/72	2 340		1 410	870	4 620
<b>COMPANY OFFICERS</b>					
1972/73	2 415		1 400	850	4 665
1973/74	1 841		1 385	820	4 046
1974/75	1 880		1 410	850	4 140
<b>NON COMM- MISSIONED OFFICERS</b>					
1959/60	3 250	2 525	525	925	7 225
1960/61	3 350	1 110	420	1 030	5 910
1961/62	3 470	1 813	450	770	6 503
1962/63	3 310	1 820	560	860	6 550
1963/64	4 500	1 820	560	880	7 760
1964/65	4 500	2 030	560	900	7 990
1965/66	4 500	1 250	570	905	7 225
1966/67	4 500	1 700	570	905	7 675
1967/68	4 525	1 690	570	875	7 660
1968/69	4 525	1 690	570	860	7 645
1969/70	4 525		2 260	848	7 633
1970/71	4 490		2 260	850	7 600
1971/72	4 480		2 260	850	7 590

1) They are very few. In the beginning of the period about 50, today about 100.



Army	Navy excl Coast Artillery	Navy: Coast Artillery	Air Force	Total
------	---------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------	-------

PLATOON  
OFFICERS

1972/73	4 630	2 300	890	7 820
1973/74	3 850	2 670	760	7 280
1974/75	4 090	2 550	670	7 310

Source: Militära fakta 1960 - 1975/76

Table 2.3.2      Sweden. Grade of the enlisted men rank structure  
1964-1971. Number of employed.<sup>1)</sup>

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Warrant Officer class 1 (WO)	883	966	946	916	1094	1106	1177	1248
Sergeant Major (WO)	2145	2176	2092	1890	2078	2011	1981	1964
Staff Sergeant (NCO)	1645	1733	1745	1964	2428	2458	2541	2538
Sergeant (WO)	1113	1067	947	876	960	992	968	873
Senior Corporal (NCO)	2152	2210	2305	2273	2087	1969	1916	1956
Corporal (NCO)	1375	1432	1240	866	1000	965	838	766
Lance Corporal (NCO)	732	668	635	635	670	663	524	380
Total	10045	10252	9910	9420	10317	10164	9945	9725

WO = Warrant Officer

NCO = Non Commissioned Officer

<sup>1)</sup> Excl. military band personnel and staff paid otherwise  
than with salaries.

Source: Communications from the National Collective Bargaining Office.

Table 2.3.3 Sweden. Grade and Service of the Enlisted MenRank Structure 1945-1970. Number of  
Posts.<sup>1)</sup>Table 2.3.3.1The Army

	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970
Warrant Officer class 1 (WO)	140	259	333	424	546	533
Sergeant Major (WO)	845	838	748	912	1090	1041
Staff Sergeant (NCO)	-	-	-	600	1221	620
Sergeant (WO)	1105	1122	1126	964	672	662
Senior Corporal (NCO)	536	1264	1865	2013	2041	3087 <sup>2)</sup>
Corporal (NCO)	3945	3090	2632	1815	1243	785
Lance Corporal (NCO)	2376 <sup>2)</sup>	1054	700	600	640	640
Total	8947	7627	7404	7328	7453	7368

Table 2.3.3.2. The Navy

	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970
Warrant Officer class 1 (WO)	90	114	218	226	249	266
Sergeant Major (WO)	546	557	809	725	796	745
Staff Sergeant (NCO)	-	-	-	190	432	207
Sergeant (WO)	1416	1433	834	769	378	353
Senior Corporal (NCO)	218	631	950	826	889	1186 <sup>2)</sup>
Corporal (NCO)	2525	2128	1043	891	459	345
Lance Corporal (NCO)	1389	775	775	576	515	515
Total	6184	5638	4629	4203	3718	3617



Table 2.3.3.3

The Air Force

	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970
Warrant Officer class 1 (WO)	64	133	60	61	100	
Sergeant Major (WO)	111	251	174	208	337	
Staff Sergeant (NCO)	-	-	-	54	101	4)
Sergeant (WO)	247	225	380	558	470	
Senior Corporal (NCO)	260	79	230	373	488	
Corporal (NCO)	1750	1250	575	314	315	
Lance Corporal (NCO)	775	322	194	44	44	
Total	3207	2260	1613	1612	1855	

Table 2.3.3.4

Total

	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970 <sup>5)</sup>
(-) Warrant Officer class 1 (WO)	294	506	611	711	895	799
(-) Sergeant Major (WO)	1502	1646	1731	1845	2223	1786
Staff Sergeant (NCO)	-	-	-	844	1754	827
Sergeant	2768	2780	2340	2291	1520	1015
Senior Corporal (NCO)	1014	1974	3045	3212	3418	4273 <sup>2)</sup>
Corporal (NCO)	8220	6468	4250	3020	2017	1130
Lance Corporal (NCO)	4540 <sup>3)</sup>	2151	1669	1220	1199	1155
Total	18338	15525	13646	13143	13026	10985

WO= Warrant Officer

NCO= Non Commissioned Officer

1) Excl. military band personnel and staff paid otherwise than with salaries.

2) Incl. a group of Staff Sergeants. Exact amounts not fixed.

3) Incl. a group of "vice korpral". Exact amounts not fixed.

4) No information.

5) Excl. the Air Force.

Source: Personalförteckningar för armén, marinen och flygvapnet 1945/46-1970/71.

Table 2.5.1      Sweden. Grade of the military, civil-military and  
civilian personnel 1900-1930. Number of employed

Year	Officers and corresponding categories	Warrant Officers and corresponding categories	Non commissioned officers and corresponding categories	Workers	Total
1900	2 963	- }	35 884	{ -	38 847
1910	3 539	4 044	20 763	2 405	30 751
1920	3 604	4 686	10 940	5 127	24 357
1930	3 249	4 848	12 163	6 063	26 323

Source: Bidrag till Sveriges officiella statistik: Befolkningsstatistik  
1900; SOS: Folkräkningen 1910-1930

TABLE 3.1.1 Sweden. Gross national product (GNP) and the proportion spent on defence expenditure 1900 - 1949. (Current market prices.)

Year	Gross national product (million crowns)	Current expenditure. Ministry of Defence. x)	Ministry of Defence as a % of GNP
1900	2 162	58	2,68
1901	2 156	60	2,78
1902	2 168	67	3,09
1903	2 363	70	2,96
1904	2 335	78	3,27
1905	2 437	78	3,20
1906	2 945	77	2,61
1907	3 080	79	2,56
1908	3 033	81	2,67
1909	3 046	87	2,86
1910	3 340	83	2,49
1911	3 382	89	2,63
1912	3 589	85	2,37
1913	3 886	87	2,24
1914	3 953	87	2,20
1915	4 710	109	2,31
1916	5 966	174	2,92
1917	7 109	203	2,86
1918	8 981	433	4,82
1919	10 453	297	2,84
1920	12 222	285	2,33
1921	8 905	266	2,99
1922	7 665	220	2,87
1923	7 638	-	-
1924	7 911	154	1,95
1925	8 065	155	1,92
1926	8 336	155	1,86
1927	8 579	146	1,70

continued



Year	Gross national product (million crowns)	Current expenditure. Ministry of Defence. x)	Ministry of Defence as a % of GNP
1928	8 794	142	1,61
1929	9 414	132	1,40
1930	9 307	138	1,48
1931	8 558	130	1,52
1932	7 923	125	1,58
1933	7 962	125	1,57
1934	9 047	118	1,30
1935	9 701	122	1,26
1936	10 421	123	1,18
1937	11 611	154	1,33
1938	12 143	172	1,42
1939	13 249	234	1,77
1940	14 000	1 289	9,21
1941	15 326	2 010	13,11
1942	16 680	1 847	11,07
1943	18 459	2 065	11,19
1944	19 183	2 007	10,46
1945	20 184	1 772	8,78
1946	23 338	823	3,53
1947	25 426	729	2,87
1948	27 834	756	2,72
1949	29 281	855	2,92

x) Fiscal years from 1923. 1900-1920 expenditure concern Ministry of the Army plus Ministry of the Navy.

Source: Meddelanden från Konjunkturinstitutet serie B 20 Sveriges nationalprodukt 1861-1951; Kapitalkonto till riks-hufvudboken 1900-1911; Utdrag ur rikshuvudboken innefattande budgetredovisningen 1912-1919; Budgetredovisningen (Riks-räkenskapsverket/Riksrevisionsverket) 1920-1949.

TABLE 3.1.2 Sweden. Gross domestic product (GDP) and the proportion spent on defence expenditure 1950-1973. (Current market prices.)

Year	Gross domestic product	Current expenditure Ministry of Defence x)	Ministry of Defence as a % of GDP
1950	32 262	954	2,96
1951	39 897	1 191	2,99
1952	43 409	1 476	3,40
1953	44 860	1 787	3,98
1954	47 519	1 882	3,96
1955	51 103	2 056	4,02
1956	54 568	2 163	3,96
1957	59 298	2 281	3,85
1958	62 675	2 512	4,00
1959	66 761	2 600	3,89
1960	72 208	2 733	3,78
1961	73 047	2 758	3,46
1962	85 730	3 088	3,60
1963	92 097	3 446	3,74
1964	102 508	3 706	3,62
1965	113 157	4 022	3,55
1966	123 184	4 469	3,63
1967	133 054	4 634	3,48
1968	141 352	4 797	3,39
1969	153 356	4 879	3,18
1970	170 486	5 606	3,29
1971	183 230	6 061	3,31
1972	198 954	6 690	3,36
1973	219 291	7 136	3,25

x) Fiscal years.

Source: Statistiska meddelanden Nr N 1974:89; Statistiska tabeller Nr 1974:51; Budgetredovisningen 1950-1973.

Table 3.2 Sweden. State expenditure (working budget) 1900-1973.  
(million crowns).

Year	Current expenditure	of which Ministry of Defence <sup>x)</sup>	Ministry of Defence as a % of total
1900	129	58	45,0
1901	131	60	45,8
1902	143	67	46,9
1903	155	70	45,2
1904	166	78	47,0
1905	168	78	46,4
1906	173	77	44,5
1907	185	79	42,7
1908	194	81	41,8
1909	206	87	42,2
1910	209	83	39,7
1911	220	89	40,5
1912	202	85	42,1
1913	210	87	41,4
1914	223	87	39,0
1915	291	109	37,5
1916	375	174	46,4
1917	419	203	48,4
1918	939	433	46,1
1919	798	297	37,2
1920	813	285	35,0
1921	856	266	31,0
1922	912	220	24,1
1923 1/1 - 30/6	337	78	23,1
1923/24	620	154	24,8
1924/25	614	155	25,2
1925/26	626	155	24,8
1926/27	683	146	21,4
1927/28	654	142	21,7
1928/29	701	132	18,8
1929/30	702	138	19,7

continued

Table 3.2 continued

Year	Current expenditure	of which Ministry of Defence <sup>x)</sup>	Ministry of Defence as a % of total
1930/31	734	130	17,7
1931/32	766	125	16,3
1932/33	801	125	15,6
1933/34	772	118	15,2
1934/35	814	122	15,0
1935/36	891	123	13,8
1936/37	957	154	16,0
1937/38	1 092	172	15,8
1938/39	1 223	234	19,1
1939/40	2 372	1 289	54,3
1940/41	3 213	2 010	62,6
1941/42	3 340	1 847	55,3
1942/43	3 718	2 065	55,5
1943/44	3 721	2 007	53,9
1944/45	3 632	1 772	48,8
1945/46	2 765	823	29,8
1946/47	2 770	729	26,3
1947/48	3 533	756	21,4
1948/49	4 191	855	20,4
1949/50	4 573	954	20,9
1950/51	4 968	1 191	24,0
1951/52	5 856	1 476	25,2
1952/53	7 001	1 787	25,5
1953/54	7 311	1 882	25,7
1954/55	7 835	2 056	26,2
1955/56	8 542	2 163	25,3
1956/57	9 612	2 281	23,7
1957/58	10 885	2 512	23,1
1958/59	11 904	2 600	21,8
1959/60	12 712	2 733	21,5
1960/61	13 670	2 738	20,0

continued



Tabel 3.2 continued

Year	Current expenditure	of which Ministry of Defence <sup>x)</sup>	Ministry of Defence as a % of total
1961/62	14 656	3 088	21,1
1962/63	17 074	3 446	20,2
1963/64	18 597	3 706	19,9
1964/65	21 644	4 022	18,6
1965/66	24 825	4 469	18,0
1966/67	28 140	4 634	16,5
1967/68	30 648	4 779	15,6
1968/69	32 446	4 897	15,1
1969/70	35 807	5 606	15,7
1970/71	39 221	6 061	15,5
1971/72	46 048	6 690	14,5
1972/73	51 241	7 136	13,9

Source: Kapitalkonto till riks-hufvud-boken 1900-1911; Utdrag ur rikshuvudboken innefattande budgetredovisningen 1912-1919; Budgetredovisningen (Riksräkenskapsverket/Riksrevisionsverket) 1920-1973.

x) 1900-1920 expenditure concern Ministry of the Army plus Ministry of the Navy.

### 3.3 Sweden. The Defence Budget Spent on Individual Services 1900 - 1975.

Million crowns and per cent.

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975
million crowns												
The Army	34	59	85	80	130	352	338	799	997	1318	1636	2860
The Navy	16	27	35	46	128	155	166	398	390	533	659	1097
The Air Force	-	-	-	10	55	239	265	678	1174	1536	1629	2751
Common Authorities	-	-	-	-	14	95	70	144	357	765	1650	2767
Total	50	86	120	136	327	841	839	2019	2918	4152	5574	9475
per cent												
The Army	68	69	71	59	40	42	40	39	34	32	29	30
The Navy	32	31	29	34	39	19	20	20	14	13	12	12
The Air Force	-	-	-	7	17	28	32	34	40	37	29	29
Common Authorities	-	-	-	-	4	11	8	7	12	18	30	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: The Budget Bill resp. year.

Table 4.3 Sweden. The age distribution of officers within age cohorts 1900-1973

Table 4.3.1 The age distribution of officers in the most usual salary grades on the 1st of October 1969, 1971 and 1973

	Salary grade	Age cohort										Total
		-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-			
1969												
Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major	B5	-	-	-	-	19	32	30	14			95
	A30	-	-	-	-	4	41	52	2			99
	A28	-	-	-	8	53	94	91	5			251
	A26	-	-	5	65	128	252	187	23			660
Captain	A23	-	-	356	390	351	350	57	4			1 508
Lieutenant	A21	-	55	65	2	1	-	-	-			123
	A17	15	729	303	21	-	-	-	-			1 068
Second Lieutenant	A15	217	241	11	-	-	-	-	-			469
1971												
Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major	B5-6	-	-	-	2	20	37	54	13			126
	A28-30	-	-	-	6	57	131	162	20			376
	A27	-	-	-	30	76	151	149	31			437
	A26	-	-	2	41	39	60	62	17			221
Captain	A25	-	-	-	70	172	184	42	1			469
	A23	-	1	403	372	82	86	32	7			983

		Age cohort									Total
	Salary grade	-24	25- 29	30- 34	35- 39	40- 44	45- 49	50- 54	55-		
Lieutenant	A21-22	-	84	83	12	-	-	-	-	179	
	A19	-	147	199	10	-	-	1	-	357	
	A18	27	444	56	8	-	-	-	-	535	
	A17	3	172	78	2	-	-	-	-	255	
Second Lieutenant	A16	55	84	1	-	-	-	-	-	140	
	A15	122	86	6	-	-	-	-	-	211	



	Salary grade	Age cohort							Total
		-24	25- 29	30- 34	35- 39	40- 49	50- 59	60-	
1973									
Officer	B5	-	-	-	2	47	53	1	103
	A30	-	-	-	3	69	117	-	189
	A29	-	-	-	11	124	167	1	303
	A27	-	-	12	106	347	289	6	760
	A25	-	-	-	114	368	87	-	569
	A23	-	1	467	383	36	8	2	897
	A22	-	52	91	10	5	5	4	167
	A19	-	189	332	19	2	5	-	547
	A18	53	488	112	6	1	-	-	660
	A16	111	123	7	-	-	-	-	241
	A15	157	112	9	2	1	-	-	281
Company Officer	A22	-	3	9	30	167	330	9	548
	A20	-	11	48	153	279	125	-	615
	A19	-	1	-	22	257	186	-	466
	A18	-	23	309	241	36	2	-	611
	A17	3	362	395	20	7	7	1	795
	A15	69	335	57	6	2	1	-	470

Source: SOS: Statistjänsteman 1969-1972

#### 4.4 Sweden. Recruitment of officers and enlisted men 1900-1975

##### 4.4.1 Officers graduated from the officers schools 1900-1975

Year	Army	Navy		Air Force
		Excl. Coast Artillery	Coast Artillery	
1900	96	8	-	-
1910	105	18	-	-
1920	30	20	7	-
1930	70	14	1	-
1940	192	20	12	30
1945	140	29	15	60
1950	106	21	5	31
1955	76	25	8	33
1960	97	25	9	35
1965	148	30	15	39
1970	145	35	17	30
1975	166	26	10	41

Source: Communications from the officers schools.

4.4.2 The numbers of newly recruited officers 1963-1973<sup>1)</sup>

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Colonel <sup>2)</sup>	2	1	8	7	3	8	13	1	4		
Lieutenant <sup>2)</sup>											
Colonel	3	3	15	11	-	3	4	4	1		
Major <sup>2)</sup>	2	1	64	24	7	17	5	5	4		
Captain	13	22	68	49	36	107	41	24	32		
Lieutenant	12	10	42	30	35	100	42	37	32		
Second Lieutenant	170	217	261	278	196	234	222	150	183		
Total	202	254	458	399	277	469	327	221	256	380 <sup>3)</sup>	319 <sup>3)</sup>

1) Excl. military band personnel and staff paid otherwise than with salaries on the salary scheme A, B or C.  
The latter are very few.

2) Excl. yearly some officers (2-10) without specified grade belonging to one of the three upper grades.

3) Excl. all company officers.

Source: Communications from the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Table 4.4.3 The numbers of newly recruited enlisted men 1963-1973<sup>1)</sup>

Table 4.4.3.1 The numbers of enlisted men 1963-1971

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Warrant Officer class 1 (WO)	-	2	43	9	9	80	5	5	5
Sergeant Major (WO)	11	13	60	40	16	204	15	25	16
Staff Sergeant (NCO)	4	7	51	20	6	123	4	11	7
Sergeant (WO)	8	43	113	43	34	128	47	54	73
Senior Corporal (NCO)	21	28	- <sup>2)</sup>	47	23	97	11	59	25
Corporal (NCO)	147	163	104	133	73	168	19	52	30
Lance Corporal (NCO)	711	673	612	585	560	654	599	333	273
Total	902	929	983	977	721	1454	700	539	429

WO = Warrant Officer

NCO = Non Commissioned Officer

1) Excl. military band personnel and staff paid otherwise than with salaries on the salary scheme A, B or C.  
The latter are very few.

2) No data available for 1965.

Table 4.4.3.2 The numbers of enlisted men 1972-1973<sup>1)</sup>

	1972	1973
Company Officer	52	31
Platoon Officer and Squad level	515	572
Total	567	603

1) See note 1 above.

Source: Communications from the Central Bureau of Statistics.



Table 4.6 Sweden Officers leaving the armed forces 1963-1973<sup>1)</sup>

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Colonel <sup>2)</sup>	9	5	9	17	11	14	16	15	21	-	
Lieutenant <sup>2)</sup>											
Colonel 2)	12	24	29	14	1	4	15	8	11	1	
Major <sup>2)</sup>	15	34	31	26	21	21	12	27	22	15	
Captain	53	129	105	97	95	123	113	100	68	49	180 <sup>3)</sup>
Lieutenant	14	50	48	55	38	54	70	61	29	44	
Second Lieutenant	52	55	14	21	24	23	42	23	17	13	
Total	155	297	236	230	190	239	268	234	168	122	180

1) Excl. military band personnel and staff paid otherwise than with salaries on the salary scheme A, B or C. The latter are very few.

2) Excl. yearly 10-25 officers without specified grade belonging to one of the three upper grades.

3) Excl. all company officers

Source: Communications from the Central Bureau of Statistics

Table 4.7 Sweden Enlisted men leaving the armed forces 1963-1973

Table 4.7.1 The numbers of enlisted men 1963-1972<sup>1)</sup>

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Warrant Officer class 1 (WO)	21	57	50	66	49	95	77	61	50	59
Sergeant Major (WO)	63	115	100	103	79	96	117	114	86	62
Staff Sergeant (NCO)	23	51	35	49	45	57	45	58	68	63
Sergeant (WO)	56	73	101	80	85	34	116	115	78	75
Senior Corporal (NCO)	39	67	71	101	74	79	76	95	113	48
Corporal (NCO)	133	209	192	198	77	87	211	123	93	48
Lance Corporal (NCO)	155	156	125	100	104	126	182	214	108	50
Total	490	728	674	697	513	574	824	780	596	405

WO = Warrant Officer, NCO = Non Commissioned Officer

1) Excl. military band personnel and staff paid otherwise than with salaries on the salary scheme A, B or C.  
The latter were very few, about 20.

Table 4.7.2 The numbers of enlisted men 1973<sup>1)</sup>

	1973
Company Officer	166
Platoon Officer and Squad level	295
Total	461

1) See note<sup>1</sup> above.

Source: Communications from the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Table 4.8      Sweden. The shortfall in the recruitment of officers, enlisted men and civilian personnel 1960-1975.  
Vacancies in percent, October each year

Table 4.8.1      The Army

Year	Officers	Warrant Officers <sup>1)</sup>	Non Commissioned Officers <sup>2)</sup>	Civilian Personnel
1960	11	6	26	17
1961	12	8	26	17
1962	13	11	26	25
1963	8	10	26	16
1964	14	10	26	15
1965	15	11	24	20
1966	15	14	25	13
1967	7	14	25	13
1968	13	15	22	16
1969	12	16	22	23
1970	14	20	16	25
1971	12	14	22	23
1972	10	18	20	20
1973	11	23	18	17
1974	9	21	14	14

1) 1972-1974: Company Officers

2) 1972-1974: Platoon Officers

Table 4.8.2      The Navy

	Officers		Warrant Officers 1)		Non Commissioned Officers 2)		Civilian Personnel	
	Navy	Coast Artillery	Navy	Coast Artillery	Navy	Coast Artillery	Navy	Coast Artill
1963	10	6	20	0	36	1		32
1964	13	14	20	10	28	19		32
1965	11	14	18	15	34	7		32
1966	10	12	9	13	37	13		32
1967	8	13	7	9	37	13		30
1968	4	11	7	6	30	13		30
1969		4		6		31		25
1970		10		17		35		20
1971		9		20		37		10
1972		3		25		30		10
1973		5		27		34		22
1974		8		27		33		30

1) 1972-1974: Company Officers

2) 1972-1974: Platoon Officers



Table 4.8.3      The Air Force

Year	Officers	Warrant Officers <sup>1)</sup>	Non Commissioned Officers <sup>2)</sup>	Civilian Personnel
1963	9,5	11	28	4
1964	8,5	10	25	4
1965	9	10	25	19
1966	13	10	17	14
1967	7	5	16	10
1968	4	5	24	6
1969	3	5	25	10
1970	0	13	8	10
1971	0	8	29	10
1972	0	6	32	11
1973	0	7	32	15
1974	10	7	30	10

1) 1972-1974: Company Officers

2) 1972-1974: Platoon Officers

Source: Communications from the Army Staff, the Navy Staff,  
the Air Force Staff; Militära Fakta 1964-1975/76.

5.1. Sweden. The rates of the pay of officers to enlisted men 1900 - 1970.  
Comparisons between lowest and highest officer rank and enlisted man

5.1.1. The pay of officers and enlisted men 1900 - 1970. Lowest and highest rank<sup>1)</sup>

Year/Swedish crowns		1900	1910	1920	1930
Officers	Highest (General)	10190	10555	10555	15240
	Lowest (Second Lieutenant)	1330	1815	1815	2340
Enlisted	Highest (Staff Sergeant) <sup>2)</sup>	1085	2112	2112	2760
	Lowest (Lance Corporal) <sup>3)</sup>	148	350	350	684
		1940	1950	1960	1970
Officers	Highest	22000	29328	63060	129888
	Lowest	2868	5964	12240	27000
Enlisted	Highest	3768	6984	15516	32652
	Lowest	684	2316	8964	17904

1) Amounts refer to annual basic salary, lowest salary class and cost-of-living index.

2) 1900-1940 refers to "fanjunkare", 1950-1970 "förvaltare".

3) Refers to "vice korpral" and "furir aspirant".

Source: Liggare över de i riksstaten uppförda anslag å fjärde huvudtiteln 1900-1940/41;  
SFS 1900-1970; Statsliggare 1950/51 - 1970/71.

Table 5.1.2. The rates of the pay of officers to enlisted men 1900 - 1970.

Lowest and highest rank

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965	1970
Highest officer/ lowest officer	7,7:1	5,8:1	5,8:1	6,5:1	7,7:1	4,9:1	5,2:1	5,6:1	4,8:1
Highest enlisted man/ lowest enlisted man	7,3:1	6,0:1	6,0:1	4,0:1	5,5:1	3,0:1	1,7:1	2,0:1	1,8:1
Highest enlisted man/ lowest officer	0,8:1	1,2:1	1,2:1	1,2:1	1,3:1	1,2:1	1,3:1	1,3:1	1,2:1

5.2. Sweden. The rates of the pay of officers to enlisted men 1900 - 1970.

Comparisons between lowest rank and expected career rank

5.2.1. The pay of officers and enlisted men 1900 - 1970. Lowest and expected rank<sup>1)</sup>

Year/Swedish crowns		1900	1910	1920	1930
Officers	Expected (Captain)	2895	3860	3860	5160
	Lowest (Second Lieutenant)	1330	1815	1815	2340
	Expected (Staff Sergeant) <sup>2)</sup>	1085	2112	2112	2760
Enlisted Men	Lowest (Lance Corporal) <sup>3)</sup>	148	350	350	684
		1940	1950	1960	1970
	Expected	5868	9636	22128	32148
Officers	Lowest	2868	5964	12240	18252
	Expected	3768	6204	13776	20412
	Lowest	684	2316	8964	11316
Enlisted Men					17904
	Expected				27000
	Lowest				27000

1) Amounts refer to annual basic salary, lowest salary class and cost-of-living index.

2) Refers to "fanjunkare".

3) Refers to "vice korpral" and "furir aspirant".

Source: Liggare över de i riksstaten uppförda anslag å fjärde huvudtiteln 1900-1942/43; SFS 1900-1970; Statsliggare 1950/51 - 1970/71.



Table 5.2.2. The rates of the pay of officers to enlisted men 1900 - 1970.

Lowest and expected rank

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965	1970
Expected officer/ lowest officer	2,2:1	2,1:1	2,1:1	2,2:1	2,0:1	1,6:1	1,8:1	1,8:1	1,5:1
Expected enlisted men/ lowest enlisted men	7,3:1	6,0:1	6,0:1	4,0:1	5,5:1	2,7:1	1,5:1	1,8:1	1,5:1
Expected officer/ expected enlisted men	2,7:1	1,8:1	1,8:1	1,9:1	1,6:1	1,6:1	1,6:1	1,6:1	1,5:1

6.1. Sweden. The normal minimum ages of retirement for officers by grade and service 1900-1975

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1975
General	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Lieutenant-General	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Major-General	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Colonel	60	60	60	60	60	(The Air Force 55)	(The Air Force 55)	(The Air Force 55)	60
Lieutenant Colonel	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	60
Major	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	60
Captain	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	60

Source: SFS 1976-1975; SOU 1969:33 Militära tjänstgöringsåldrar; Statsliggaren 1950/51 - 1975/76.

ADVISORY PANEL ON COMPARATIVE MILITARY INSTITUTIONS

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THE NETHERLANDS

3. F i s c a l   B a s e

W.SIEBELINK  
under supervision  
of J.van Doorn

Erasmus University  
Rotterdam

THE NETHERLANDS

3. FISCAL BASE

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Dutch Net National Income 1900 - 1975 <sup>1)</sup>

At Market Prices (Dfl.-millions)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>N.N.I.</u>
1900	1796
1905	2058
1910	2408
1915	3227
1920	6283
1925	5724
1930	6237
1935	4682
1940	- <sup>2)</sup>
1945	-
1946	9930
1947	12070
1948	14230
1949	15970
1950	17056
1951	19555
1952	20285
1953	21900
1954	24300
1955	27528
1956	29590
1957	32040
1958	32410
1959	34730
1960	38823
1961	41080
1962	43970
1963	47920
1964	56700
1965	63358
1966	67850
1967	74700
1968	82650
1969	93800
1970	105250
1971	118550
1972	135400
1973	153300
1974	171300
1975	196800

Dutch Net National Income 1900 - 1975

At Market Prices

- Notes:
- 1) Source: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (O.a. "Zeventig Jaren Statistiek in Tijdreeksen 1899-1969")
  - 2) From 1940 till 1946 the National Income has not been calculated.

Table 3.1a

Proportion of the Net National Income (At Market Prices) spent on armed forces  
1900 - 1975 <sup>2)</sup>

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1900	2,29	1966	4,19
1905	2,26	1967	4,31
1910	2,04	1968	4,04
1915	7,62 <sup>3)</sup>	1969	3,88
1920	2,28	1970	3,82
1925	1,84	1971	3,78
1930	1,80	1972	3,70 <sup>4)</sup>
1935	2,05	1973	3,55
1940	-	1974	3,68
1945	-	1975	3,65
1946	5,40		
1947	6,16		
1948	8,01		
1949	4,65		
1950	5,31		
1951	5,45		
1952	6,44		
1953	6,07		
1954	6,62		
1955	6,16		
1956	6,14		
1957	5,59		
1958	5,01		
1959	4,37		
1960	4,41		
1961	4,89		
1962	5,14		
1963	4,84		
1964	4,64		
1965	4,28		

Notes:

- 1) Central Government Defence Expenditure.
- 2) The following figures are derived from table 3.1 (Net National Income figures) and tables 3.3a and 3.3a:2 (Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands).
- 3) Derived from table 3.1 (Net National Income figures) and Finance Accounts.
- 4) Years 1972 - 1975: figures derived from table 3.1 (NNI figures) and Finance accounts. So not from tables 3.3a / 3.3a:2.

Table 3.1b

Proportion of the Net National Income (At Market Prices) spent on armed forces 1)  
 1900 - 1974 2)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1900	1,90	1966	3,83
1905	1,85	1967	3,94
1910	1,63	1968	3,66
1915	-	1969	3,50
1920	1,93	1970	3,44
1925	1,35	1971	3,39
1930	1,42	1972	3,08
1935	1,54	1973	3,03
1940	-	1974	3,03
1945	-		
1946	5,13		
1947	5,83		
1948	7,66		
1949	4,33		
1950	4,98		
1951	5,08		
1952	6,10		
1953	5,74		
1954	6,33		
1955	5,92		
1956	5,87		
1957	5,21		
1958	4,67		
1959	4,04		
1960	4,12		
1961	4,57		
1962	4,84		
1963	4,52		
1964	4,34		
1965	3,95		

Notes:

- 1) Central Government Defence Expenditure.
- 2) The following figures are derived from table 3.1 (Net National Income-figures) and table 3.3b (Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands - corrected expenditure).



Table 3.2a

Proportion of the Central Government Budget spent on armed forces<sup>1)</sup>

1900 - 1975

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1900	26,77	1966	15,15
1905	26,75	1967	15,55
1910	24,04	1968	13,71
1914	44,93	1969	13,69
1920	15,73	1970	13,42
1925	15,78	1971	12,75
1930	15,65	1972 <sup>2)</sup>	13,06
1935	11,89	1973	11,88
1940	13,38	1974	11,94
1945	6,10	1975	10,90
1946	11,57		
1947	14,26		
1948	15,81		
1949	14,78		
1950	17,92		
1951	18,87		
1952	23,04		
1953	21,15		
1954	23,48		
1955	22,66		
1956	23,28		
1957	22,69		
1958	20,16		
1959	16,79		
1960	18,17		
1961	17,98		
1962	19,68		
1963	18,79		
1964	18,21		
1965	16,04		

Notes:

- 1) The following figures are derived from tables 3.3a and 3.3a:2 (Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands) and finance accounts-data (Ministerie van Financiën).
- 2) Years 1972-1975: figures not derived from tables 3.3a and 3.3a:2 (original estimates) but merely from finance accounts data.

Proportion of the Central Government Budget spent on armed forces 1)

1900 - 1974

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1900	22,17	1966	13,85
1905	21,92	1967	14,20
1910	19,28	1968	12,42
1914	41,89	1969	12,36
1920	13,34	1970	12,10
1925	11,58	1971	11,42
1930	12,27	1972 2)	10,86
1935	8,91	1973	10,10
1940	12,04	1974	9,83
1945	5,87		
1946	10,99		
1947	13,47		
1948	15,12		
1949	13,76		
1950	16,81		
1951	17,59		
1952	21,83		
1953	20,00		
1954	22,45		
1955	21,76		
1956	22,24		
1957	21,16		
1958	18,82		
1959	15,52		
1960	16,98		
1961	16,82		
1962	18,52		
1963	17,57		
1964	17,00		
1965	14,81		

Notes:

- 1) The following figures are derived from table 3.3b (Central Government Defence Expenditure - corrected expenditure) and Finance accounts data (Ministerie van Financiën).
- 2) Attention ! From 1972 till 1974 the given percentages were obtained by dividing total defence expenditure (original estimates) by total government expenditure (Finance accounts).

Table 3.3a

Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1974 a)

Central Government Defence  
by Service and Total (Dfl.)

Fiscal Year	Army	Navy	Naval Air Service	Air Force	Joint Def. Expenditure c)	Central Def. Expenditure d)	TOTAL Defence Expenditure
1900	22.431.464,00	15.802.094,04 <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	342.518,00	38.576.076,04
1905	26.960.019,00	16.573.115,95 <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	394.651,50	43.927.786,45
1910	28.382.102,00	19.925.995,80	-	1.000,00 <sup>e)</sup>	-	473.785,35 <sup>5</sup>	48.782.883,15
1914	34.722.676,00	20.976.765,76	36.000,00	2.000,00 <sup>e)</sup>	-	592.131,05	56.291.572,81
1920	47.418.874,00	46.893.802,00	446.500,00	1.283.540,00	-	1.238.543,00	97.281.259,00
1925	55.512.140,00	44.582.317,00	738.000,00	2.691.850,00	-	1.151.067,00	104.675.374,00
1930	42.993.390,25	29.566.945,00	413.500,00	2.983.536,00	23.060.379,00	1.503.853,00	100.521.603,25
1935	37.031.540,00	21.571.437,00	76.320,00	2.906.405,00	30.084.493,00	1.329.310,00	92.999.505,00
1940	111.663.278,00	69.369.328,00	5.677.350,00	8.881.561,00	33.137.720,00	2.199.375,00	230.928.612,00
1945	122.514.083,31	79.804.611,40	-	19.584,17	-	1.989.207,86	310.327.486,74
1946	61.686.129,01	218321.593,87	18.597.240,17	14.414.500,00	-	23.486.359,23 <sup>f)</sup>	536.505.822,28
1947	443.187.497,97	241.785.921,11	18.711.480,12	22.390.888,08	-	18.349.155,56	744.424.942,84
1948	409.602.037,97	247.427.312,27	15.356.355,38	31.576.596,06	-	436.466.669,43	1.140.428.971,11
1949	385.348.779,67	252.281.334,96	21.035.453,46	59.092.030,86	-	25.742.075,37	743.499.674,31
1950	40.392.768,42	225.105.625,19	20.031.355,43	97.284.035,13	-	22.635.217,05	905.449.001,21
1951	606.664.819,60	321.984.941,82	14.636.922,49	143.051.892,21	43.686.570,10	35.645.825,12	1.065.670.971,31
1952	605.082.090,27 <sup>g)</sup>	324.943.399,01	14.187.741,57	186.502.655,02	68.991.628,38	107.755.343,36	1.307.462.857,61
1953	29.210.077,65	345.001.553,55	10.938.688,66	204.156.352,79	93.446.000,02	46.231.460,65	1.328.984.133,33
1954	87.125.970,95	356.630.911,34	12.772.765,15	282.101.499,71	95.970.468,49	73.684.531,53	1.608.286.147,11
1955	76.264.032,93	353.289.355,50	14.128.953,26	316.059.051,62	97.237.620,01	40.306.487,45	1.697.285.500,71
1956	890.051.496,71	379.196.877,84	17.405.219,25	354.271.861,95	126.993.299,78	49.383.789,66	1.817.302.545,11
1957	769.200.515,68	394.313.171,77	12.153.054,94	424.079.550,88	146.131.061,02	44.842.921,44	1.790.720.275,71

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Table 3.3a

## Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands (continued)

By Service and Total (Dfl.)

Fiscal Year	Army	Navy	Naval Air Service	Air Force	Joint Def. Expenditure	Central Def. Expenditure	TOTAL Defence Expenditure
1958	687.029.151,02 <sup>h)</sup>	358.167.284,92	10.917.242,25	377.234.935,99	147.071.776,41	43.925.772,89	1.624.346.163,48
1959	645.180.860,81	327.539.952,48	10.595.470,30	335.382.526,13	155.988.313,24	43.148.734,09	1.517.835.857,05
1960	739.315.347,89	351.515.235,25	30.373.192,32	396.102.367,06	149.220.917,00	45.492.345,56	1.712.019.405,08
1961	877.998.652,29	325.223.926,91	59.081.560,93	490.641.403,51	203.228.141,28	53.663.493,04	2.009.837.177,96
1962	939.186.600,84	457.082.324,09	44.568.542,33	556.097.856,93	201.263.389,00	61.722.812,42	2.259.921.525,67
1963	959.081.967,01	433.444.574,29	33.151.059,65	606.257.013,97	222.462.237,58	64.513.271,96	2.318.910.124,41
1964	1.060.603.787,98	530.945.731,38	18.961.685,41	684.247.562,40	254.510.006,95	84.933.371,63	2.634.202.145,71
1965	1.170.739.720,35	551.264.254,09	3.306.565,96	639.556.022,87	246.701.834,14	99.788.875,49	2.711.357.272,91
1966	1.266.896.243,12	608.836.087,49	15.418.128,63	550.590.699,10	298.369.956,98	104.925.700,49	2.845.036.815,8
1967	1.371.526.833,06	638.782.949,09	16.338.413,41	752.937.008,56	328.775.469,95	113.816.601,07	3.222.179.275,1
1968	1.476.348.402,44	658.003.981,19	10.913.433,06	709.127.470,19	363.659.061,28	119.573.122,53	3.337.625.470,6
1969	1.543.480.364,63	669.866.614,82	97.291.457,46	807.823.917,76	391.071.516,28	129.555.577,31	3.641.089.448,2
1970	1.605.201.008,84	807.647.264,24	73.037.679,50	856.837.164,75	521.419.064,14 <sup>i)</sup>	151.893.027,81	4.016.035.209,2
1971	1.880.709.371,22	880.600.554,34	44.778.838,45	933.145.744,56	582.192.058,00	169.504.251,36	4.490.930.817,9
1972	1.886.318.300,-	966.403.000,-	-	997.342.000,-	629.420.700,-	173.039.500,-	4.652.524.000,-
1973	2.122.208.900,-	1.084.998.600,-	-	1.094.398.000,-	699.406.900,-	188.589.600,-	5.189.602.000,-
1974	2.397.480.000,-	1.209.179.000,-	-	1.188.915.000,-	854.367.000,-	216.076.000,-	5.866.017.000,-

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Table 3.3a

Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1974

By Service and Total

Source: Years 1900 - 1940 : Original (i.e. non-mutated) estimates  
in: Staatsblad(en) van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden.

Years 1945 - 1971 : Finance accounts; Ministerie van Financiën.

Notes: Years 1972 - 1974 : Original estimates, in: Staatsbladen.

- a) budgetchapters 6 (Navy) and 8 (War) - 1900-1925  
8 (Defence) 1930-1940  
8a (War) and 8b (Navy) 1945-1959  
8 (Defence) 1960-1961  
10 (Defence) 1962- up to the present
- b) From 1951 only costs of aircraft material. The remaining costs of the Naval Air Service (Marine Luchtvaart Dienst) are included in the Navy budget-figures. The Army Air Corps figures are not specified here, because they are even harder to trace than the N.A.S. figures.
- c) Joint expenditure of two or all services; ministry/department expenses excluded.
- d) Ministry/department expenditure.
- e) Grant for the "Nederlandsche Vereeniging voor Luchtvaart".
- f) From 1946 the 'central defence expenditure' category includes also expenses for the general staff, navy staff and air force staff.
- g) Army in Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea and Suriname excluded (1952 - 1960)
- h) From 1959 expenditure for the government undertaking "Artillerie-Inrichtingen" incidentally included.
- i) From 1970 the constabulary (Koninklijke Marechaussee) is included in the 'joint def. exp.' category. Till 1970 the royal constabulary is included in the army figures.

Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1974 <sup>a)</sup>  
By Service (percentage of total expenditure)

Fiscal Year	Army	Navy	Naval Air Service	Airforce	Joint Def. Expenditure	Central Def. Expenditure
1900	58,3	40,9	-	-	-	0,8
1905	63,6	35,6	-	-	-	0,8
1910	58,3	40,7	-	- <sup>b)</sup>	-	1,0
1914	83,5	16,1	- <sup>b)</sup>	- <sup>b)</sup>	-	0,4
1920	57,3	37,7	0,6	3,2	-	1,2
1925	53,0	42,8	0,6	2,5	-	1,1
1930	40,6	33,5	0,6	3,3	20,7	1,3
1935	43,1	24,7	0,2	4,5	26,1	1,4
1940	48,4	30,0	2,5	3,8	14,3	1,0
1945	73,6	25,7	-	- <sup>b)</sup>	-	0,7
1946	48,8	40,7	3,4	2,7	-	4,4
1947	59,5	32,5	2,5	3,0	-	2,5
1948	35,9	21,7	1,3	2,8	-	38,3 <sup>c)</sup>
1949	51,8	33,9	2,8	7,9	-	3,6
1950	59,7	24,9	2,2	10,7	-	2,5
1951	47,5	30,2	1,4	13,4	4,1	3,4
1952	46,3	24,8	1,1	14,3	5,3	8,2
1953	47,3	26,0	0,8	15,4	7,0	3,5
1954	48,9	22,2	0,8	17,5	6,0	4,6
1955	51,7	20,8	0,8	18,6	5,7	2,4
1956	48,9	20,9	1,0	19,5	7,0	2,7
1957	42,9	22,0	0,7	23,7	8,2	2,5
1958	42,3	22,0	0,7	23,2	9,1	2,7
1959	42,5	21,6	0,7	22,1	10,3	2,8
1960	43,2	20,5	1,8	23,1	8,7	2,7
1961	43,7	16,2	2,9	24,4	10,1	2,7
1962	41,6	20,2	2,0	24,6	8,9	2,7
1963	41,4	18,7	1,4	26,1	9,6	2,8
1964	40,3	20,1	0,7	26,0	9,7	3,2
1965	43,2	20,3	0,1	23,6	9,1	3,7
1966	44,5	21,4	0,5	19,4	10,5	3,7
1967	42,6	19,8	0,5	23,4	10,2	3,5
1968	44,3	19,7	0,3	21,2	10,9	3,6
1969	42,4	18,4	2,7	22,2	10,7	3,6
1970	40,0	20,1	1,8	21,3	13,0	3,8
1971	41,9	19,6	1,0	20,8	12,9	3,8
1972	40,6	20,8		21,4	13,5	3,7
1973	40,9	20,9		21,1	13,5	3,6
1974	40,9	20,6		20,3	14,5	3,7

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Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1974

By Service (percentage of total expenditure)

Notes:

- a) This table is identical (1900-1940 mutated estimates!) to table 3.3a, on the understanding that here the percentages of total defence expenditure in a particular fiscal year are given. See also notes table 3.3a.
- b) negligible.
- c) Mainly expenditure in behalf of closed fiscal years.

Table 3.3a:1

Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900-1974

By Service (percentages of total expenditure)

Betreft totaal van de Marine-uitgaven, d.w.z. 'Navy' plus 'Naval Air Service' (in %)

<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1900	40,9	1972	20,8
1905	35,6	1973	20,9
1910	40,7	1974	20,6
1914	16,1		
1920	38,3		
1925	43,4		
1930	34,1		
1935	24,9		
1940	32,5		
1945	25,7		
1946	44,1		
1947	35,0		
1948	23,0		
1949	36,7		
1950	27,1		
1951	31,6		
1952	25,9		
1953	26,8		
1954	23,0		
1955	21,6		
1956	21,9		
1957	22,7		
1958	22,7		
1959	22,3		
1960	22,3		
1961	19,1		
1962	22,2		
1963	20,1		
1964	20,8		
1965	20,4		
1966	21,9		
1967	20,3		
1968	20,0		
1969	21,1		
1970	21,9		
1971	20,6		



Table 3.3a:2

Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1940<sup>a)</sup>

Central Government Defence

by Service and Total (Dfl.)

Fiscal Year	Army	Navy	Naval Air Service	Air Force	Joint Def. Expenditure	Central Def. Expenditure	TOTAL Defence Expenditure
900	24.065.800,06	16.877.500,95 <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	339.518,00	41.282.819,01 <sup>5</sup>
905	29.585.469,00	16.573.116,95 <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	394.651,50	46.553.237,45 <sup>5</sup>
910	28.617.192,00	19.949.995,80	-	1.000,00	-	479.235,35 <sup>5</sup>	49.047.423,15 <sup>5</sup>
914	134.802.676,00	26.002.570,76	36.000,00 <sup>b)</sup>	2.000,00 <sup>b)</sup>	-	592.131,05	161.435.377,81
920	82.218.147,00	54.115.451,00	867.500,00	4.542.030,00	-	1.673.703,00	143.416.831,00
925	55.877.640,00	45.092.317,00	588.000,00	2.691.850,00	-	1.190.567,00	105.440.374,00
930	45.820.496,25	37.772.005,00	673.809,00	3.727.631,00	23.309.319,00	1.480.853,00	112.784.113,25
935	41.519.135,00	23.846.448,00	176.620,00	4.317.210,00	25.084.883,00	1.340.310,00	96.284.606,00
940 <sup>c)</sup>	111.663.278,00	69.369.328,00	5.677.350,00 <sup>d)</sup>	8.881.561,00	33.137.720,00	2.199.375,00	230.928.612,00

Source: Original and supplementary estimates in: Staatsblad(en) van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

Notes: a) For purposes of comparison, this table presents central government defence expenditure

figures, obtained by tracing mutations in the original estimates over a period of three fiscal years. For instance, the figures of 1905 are obtained by tracing the original estimates of 1905 and the supplementary estimates of 1905, 1906 and 1907 concerning fiscal year 1905.

b) These figures are probably not very precise. Much N.A.S. and Air Force expenses are concealed in the Navy and Army figures. (Extras in connection with the break out of World War I)

c) The original estimates of 1940 have not been changed in connection with the break out of World War II (Occupation of Holland)

d) Same remarks as in note b). A part of the N.A.S. and Air Force expenditure is concealed in the Navy and Army estimates (Central expenditure in behalf of Navy / Army estimates)

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Table 3.3a:3

Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1974<sup>a)</sup>Expenditure with a non-military nature<sup>b)</sup>

Service: nature:	Army retired allowances	Navy retired allowances	Joint Def. Exp. retired allowances	Army United Nations Detachment	Navy Naval Hydro- graphical serv.	Navy Pilotage Service	Joint Def. Exp. Civil Defence
Fiscal Year							
1900	2.557.651,00	2.020.637,00	- <sup>c)</sup>	-	71.955,00	2.448.486,00	-
1905	3.141.075,00	2.502.617,00	-	-	76.685,50	2.686.415,50	-
1910	3.568.437,00	3.149.809,00	-	-	167.119,85 <sup>d)</sup>	2.834.778,00	-
1914	3.831.454,00	3.623.427,66 <sup>5</sup>	-	-	62.791,50	3.402.550,67	-
1920	5.987.022,00	7.234.140,00	-	-	323.595,00	8.261.280,00	-
1925 <sup>e)</sup>	12.529.112,00	10.335.458,00	-	-	180.901,00	5.045.692,00	-
1930 <sup>e)</sup>	- <sup>e)</sup>	- <sup>e)</sup>	19.493.617,00	-	159.941,00	4.693.616,00	-
1935 <sup>e)</sup>	-	-	20.358.850,00	-	89.645,00	3.719.428,00	-
1940 <sup>e)</sup>	-	-	19.467.000,00	-	85.589,00	3.590.369,00	-
1945	5.270.209,11	4.885.794,97	- <sup>e)</sup>	-	71.941,24	3.336.187,16	-
1946	10.868.569,18	10.093.590,65	-	-	271.364,53	5.522.122,48	-
1947	18.176.684,50	12.448.482,86	-	-	523.413,77	9.820.818,98	-
1948	21.386.051,61	14.538.612,75	-	-	2.548.138,10	11.058.077,43	-
1949	20.823.925,34	14.782.800,35	-	-	3.220.387,56	12.364.730,45	-
1950	25.348.648,59	14.830.175,48	-	-	1.499.971,04	13.047.607,37	-
1951	- <sup>f)</sup>	15.773.417,40	28.085.987,71 <sup>e)</sup>	1.041.367,42	7.924.343,56	12.381.472,72	-
1952	-	16.521.796,86	28.176.125,87	10.542.611,18	2.419.775,90	10.817.484,92	-
1953	-	16.313.401,14	27.818.469,25	16.680.555,12	510.053,48	10.981.107,90	-
1954	-	18.512.809,12	31.643.627,37	8.490.670,47	709.511,58	11.032.622,86	-
1955	-	20.172.088,37	34.779.679,37	38.309,59	709.359,46	11.563.623,06	-
1956	-	20.457.381,40	40.393.808,92	-	650.197,90	14.026.526,22	5.411.970,46 <sup>c)</sup>
1957	-	29.372.807,56	67.553.106,87	-	775.963,96	14.143.197,74	8.855.878,53

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Table 3.2a:3

## Central Government Defere Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1974 (continued)

## Expenditure with a non-military nature

Fiscal Year	Service: nature:	Army		Navy		Joint Def. Exp.		Army		Navy		Joint Def. Exp.	
		retired allowances	retired allowances	retired allowances	retired allowances	United Nations Detachment	Naval Hydro- graphical serv.	Pilotage Service	Civil Defence				
1958		-	28.803.990,40	58.083.338,24	-	807.521,18	15.689.398,26	4.759.853,88					
1959		-	33.326.986,01	57.780.033,33	-	865.099,61	16.506.682,27	5.911.743,21					
1960		-	32.084.774,16	55.557.623,57	-	1.067.645,40	16.003.171,97	7.084.329,37					
1961		-	- <sup>f)</sup>	101.515.156,17	-	1.051.156,84	18.809.806,98	7.750.323,84					
1962		-	-	96.580.416,86	-	1.184.516,59	25.646.445,27	8.714.055,47					
1963		-	-	109.093.876,53	-	1.301.957,61	30.025.571,58	9.913.683,15					
1964		-	-	128.040.099,04	-	1.727.548,32	34.440.834,58	10.052.489,25					
1965		-	-	159.780.215,94	-	1.989.326,34	36.069.953,82	10.811.877,78					
1966		-	-	188.737.992,28	-	2.233.320,28	41.125.488,03	12.325.373,91					
1967		-	-	215.439.844,28	-	2.266.217,31	48.320.081,23	13.860.825,15					
1968		-	-	239.749.561,17	-	2.408.888,48	54.772.243,80	15.699.705,90					
1969		-	-	275.317.979,31	-	2.491.573,71	58.001.149,51	15.558.559,11					
1970		-	-	313.584.754,28	-	2.773.836,71	61.359.254,85	15.625.685,20					
1971 <sup>h)</sup>		-	-	364.151.705,27	-	3.079.721,37	85.952.898,01	15.177.664,51					
1972		-	-	368.803.600,-	-	3.194.000,-	88.442.000,-	18.380.000,-					
1973		-	-	426.836.100,-	-	2.952.100,-	105.465.500,-	15.210.000,-					
1974		-	-	543.345.000,-	-	3.230.000,-	109.927.000,-	18.325.000,-					



Table 3.3a:3

Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1974

Expenditure with a non-military nature

Source: Years 1900 - 1940 : Original and supplementary (i.e. mutated) estimates  
in: Staatsblad(en) van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

Years 1945 - 1971 : Finance accounts; Ministerie van Financiën

Notes: Years 1972 - 1974 : Original (i.e. non-mutated) estimates in: Staatsbladen.

a) Budget chapters 6 (Navy) and 8 (War)	1900 - 1925
8 (Defence)	1930 - 1940
8a (War) and 8b (Navy)	1945 - 1959
8 (Defence)	1960 - 1961
10 (Defence)	1962 up to the present

- b) In the Dutch Central Government Defence Budget there are various items which have little or nothing to do with military tasks. In this table some important 'non-military' items are specified. Table 3.3b presents Central Government Defence Expenditure (by Service and Total) exclusive of these 'non-military' items.

The "Board of Civil and Military Experts" (Commissie van Civiele en Militaire Deskundigen) - set up in 1971 by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence - distinguishes the following expenditure categories with a non-(or but partially) military function:

-The indirect taxes which the Department of Defence has to pay the Department of Finance, such as import and excise duties.

-Pilotage

-Hydrography

-Judicial tasks of the Royal Constabulary

-Retired allowances of military personnel

-Assistance-obligation to the civil authorities, for instance search- and rescue-services of the Airforce.

-Research and Development activities not directly related to military tasks

-Topographical Service

-Foreign Intelligence Service

As can be seen in table 3.3a:3, expenditure in behalf of indirect taxes, judicial tasks of the Royal Constabulary, assistance-obligation to civil authorities, research and development activities not directly related to military tasks, topographical service and foreign intelligence service are not mentioned here. The main reason for not mentioning the indirect taxes, assistance-obligation and non-military research and development activities, is the impossibility to trace these expenditure categories from any source, in particular from the source(s) used here. Besides this practical difficulty, there remains the problem of definition: it is the question whether especially the indirect taxes and the assistance-



obligation can be labeled as items which don't belong to the Defence budget. The same can be remarked with regard to the Royal Constabulary, the Topographical Service and the Foreign Intelligence Service. It is true, the Royal Constabulary performs today to a large extent judicial (i.e. police-) tasks: only 8.8 % of the R.C. expenditure is said to be in behalf of pure military tasks. The Topographical Service, too, performs civil tasks (the publishing of maps for civil use). Although, naturally, very little is known about its concrete activities, the Foreign Intelligence Service will perform some 'civil' tasks too. (It is indeed hard to judge to which extent this service performs non-military tasks. Nevertheless, it appears to be acceptable that the 'civil' tasks of the Foreign Intelligence Service are but a small part of the complete set of activities it performs) However, the problem is to determine the precise ratio of 'civil' and 'military' expenditure for all these categories, not only for today, but for each year from 1900. Even in case it is possible to determine - approximately - these percentages, the definition-debate won't be stopped. For example one (of many) questions could be: "Can, in view of the possibility of military employment in case of crisis or war, expenditure in behalf of the judicial tasks of the Royal Constabulary completely be excluded from the defence budget?"

It is a matter of course that, although there is much agreement with respect to the non-military nature of the in table 3.3<sup>a:3</sup> presented categories, the same remarks are also applicable to these categories.

(See annexes 3.3a:4 and 3.3a:5)

"Army" ("War") and "Navy" had in these years (1900-1925 and 1945-1959) separate departments and consequently didn't have joint expenditure. The joint defence expenditure which is nevertheless mentioned in these years (1951-1959) concerns joint expenditure of Army and Air Force (retired allowances) and Army expenditure with a 'joint' nature (Civil Defence).

In the (fiscal) years 1910 and 1914 the estimates distinguish between military and non-military hydrography. The figures in this table represent only the non-military hydrography expenditure of these years. From 1920 hydrography is consequently denominated a non-military item. (See note b), about definition problems!) Retired allowances of Army and Navy combined in the 'joint defence expenditure' category (One department: defence, from 1930-1940).

Retired allowances of the Army from 1951 included in the joint def. exp. category (inclusive of retired allowances Air Force). Retired allowances of the Navy are up to and including 1960 separately specified. From 1961 all the retired allowances - Army, Navy and Air Force - are included in the 'joint defence expenditure' category.

From 1925 - 1940 policetroops (Army) not included. See -annex- note b) about expenditure in behalf of the Royal Constabulary/Policetroops.

From 1971, the Foreign Intelligence Service expenditure is not included. Before 1971 the F.I.S. (B.I.D.) fell under the "Ministerie van Algemene Zaken", i.e. the Department of the Prime-minister. (See again note b). From '73 F.I.S. falls under 'Algemene Zaken' again.

the Royal Constabulary (Koninklijke Marechaussee) 1900 - 1974 (continued)  
 budget chapters War/Defence (8-8a/10), Dep. of Justice (4/6) and Dep. of the Interior (5/7)

Expenditure in behalf of  
 Expenditure chargeable to

Department: Definition: Royal Fiscal /year	War / Constabulary	Defence		Dep. of Justice		Dep. of the Interior	
		Mil. Police/ Policetroops	Royal Constabul.	Mil. Police/ Policetroops	Royal Constabul.	Royal Constabul.	Mil. Police/ Policetroops
1958	23.073.651,34	-	3.762.211,00	-	-	-	-
1959	23.041.458,27	-	3.874.079,28	-	-	-	-
1960	25.108.020,77	-	3.954.202,00	-	-	-	-
1961	27.819.791,80	-	3.600.000,00	-	-	-	-
1962	30.285.091,64	-	3.000.000,00	-	-	-	-
1963	34.626.307,22	-	3.000.000,00	-	-	-	-
1964	not specified	-	3.000.000,00	-	-	-	-
1965	not specified	-	3.000.000,00	-	-	-	-
1966	not specified	-	3.000.000,00	-	-	-	-
1967	not specified	-	3.000.000,00	-	-	-	-
1968	not specified	-	3.000.000,00	-	-	-	-
1969	not specified	-	3.000.000,00	-	-	-	-
1970	65.681.468,39 <sup>b</sup>	-	3.000.000,00	-	-	-	-
1971	73.195.079,07	-	3.000.000,00	-	-	-	-
1972	76.099.100,-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	84.133.100,-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	100.546.100,-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 3.3a:4

Expenditure in behalf of the Royal Constabulary (Koninklijke Marechaussee)

Expenditure chargeable to budget chapters War/Defence, Justice and Dep. of the Interior

Source: budget chapters:

8 (War) 1900 - 1925	4 (Dep. of Justice) 1900 - 1961
8 (Defence) 1930 - 1940	4a (General Directorate of Police) 1945
8a (War) 1945 - 1959	6 (Justice) 1962 - the present
8 (Defence) 1960 - 1961	5 (Dep. of the Interior) 1900 - 1961
10 (Defence) 1962 up to the present	7a (Dep. of the Interior) 1962-1963
	7 (Dep. of the Interior) 1964 up to the present

Notes:

- b)1 Years 1900-1940 : Mutated estimates      Years 1972-1974 : Original (non-mutated) estimates  
Years 1945-1971 : Finance accounts
- b)2 In the years 1925-1940 there was in addition to the Royal Constabulary a similar service: the 'Policetroops-corps' (Korps Politietroepen), a kind of military police.
- b)3 A contribution to the retired allowances of the constab. included
- b)4 This expenditure is, to be precise, not chargeable to budget chapter 4 (Department of Justice), but to budget chapter 4a 'General Directorate of Police'.
- b)5 In 1946, the General-Directorate of Police is discontinued.
- b)6 From 1970 the Royal Constabulary estimates/finance accounts are specified again. This item is now chargeable to the 'Joint Defence Expenditure'-category, thus not more to the army.

Expenditure in behalf of the Topographical Service (Topografische Dienst) 1900 - 1974<sup>b7</sup>

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1900	66.530,00 <sup>b8</sup>
1905	76.091,00
1910	107.693,00
1914	123.150,00
1920	499.051,00
1925	234.084,32
1930	203.120,00 <sup>b9</sup>
1935	308.047,00
1940	392.538,00
1945	208.331,72
1946	510.532,50
1947	697.442,41
1948	734.868,34
1949	917.625,34
1950	911.141,73
1951	- <sup>b) 10</sup>
1952	-
1953	-
1954	-
1955	-
1956	-
1957	-
1958	-
1959	-
1960	-
1961	1.459.714,41
1962	1.240.383,74
1963	1.704.278,97
1964	2.204.396,30
1965	2.177.955,89
1966	2.776.897,39
1967	2.856.986,64
1968	2.754.315,62
1969	2.998.853,65
1970	2.993.008,07
1971	3.349.086,63
1972	3.876.800,-
1973	4.463.000,-
1974	5.087.000,-
1975	



Expenditure in behalf of the Topographical Service (Topografische Dienst) 1900-1974

Source:

Years 1900 - 1940 ,mutated estimates

Years 1972 - 1974 : Original estimates

Years 1945 - 1971 ,Finance accounts.

Notes:

b)7 budget chapters 8 (War) 1900-1925

8 (Defence) 1930-1940

8a(War) 1945-1959

8 (Defence) 1960-1961

10(Defence) 1962 up to the present

b)8 Scouting included till 1930.

b)9 From 1930 pure Topographical Service- expenditure.

b)10 The Topographical Service is not specified in the estimates/finance accounts from 1951 till 1961.

Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1974<sup>a)</sup>  
b)

Central Government Defence  
by Service and Total (Dfl.)

Fiscal Year	Army	Navy	Naval Air Service	Air Force	Joint Def. Expenditure	Central Def. Expenditure	TOTAL Defence Expenditure
1900	21.508.149,06	12.336.422,95 <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	339.518,00	34.184.090,
1905	26.444.394,00	11.307.398,95 <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	394.651,50	38.146.444,
1910	25.048.755,00	13.798.288,95	-	1.000,00	-	479.235,35 <sup>5</sup>	39.327.279,
1914	130.971.222,00	18.913.801,42 <sup>5</sup>	36.000,00	2.000,00	-	592.131,05	150.515.154,
1920	76.231.125,00	38.296.436,00	867.500,00	4.542.030,00	-	1.673.703,00	121.610.794,
1925	43.348.528,00	29.530.266,00	588.000,00	2.691.850,00	-	1.190.567,00	77.349.211,
1930	45.820.496,25	32.918.448,00	673.800,00	3.727.631,00	3.815.702,00	1.480.853,00	88.436.939,
1935	41.519.135,00	20.037.375,00	176.620,00	4.317.210,00	4.726.033,00	1.340.310,00	72.116.683,
1940	111.663.278,00	65.693.370,00	5.677.350,00	8.881.561,00	13.670.720,00	2.199.375,00	207.785.654,
1945	222.243.874,20	74.510.688,03	-	19.584,17	-	1.989.207,86	298.763.354,
1946	250.817.559,83	202.434.516,21	18.597.240,17	14.414.500,00	-	23.486.359,23	509.750.175,
1947	425.010.813,47	218.993.205,50	18.711.480,12	22.390.888,08	-	18.349.155,56	703.455.542,
1948	388.215.986,36	219.282.483,99	15.356.355,38	31.576.596,06	-	436.466.669,43	1.090.898.091,
1949	364.524.874,33	221.913.416,60	21.035.453,46	59.092.030,86	-	25.742.075,37	692.307.850,
1950	514.002.752,41	195.727.871,30	20.031.355,43	97.284.035,13	-	22.635.217,05	849.681.231,
1951	498.694.166,09	285.905.708,14	14.636.922,49	143.051.892,21	15.600.582,39	35.645.825,12	993.535.096,
1952	594.539.479,09	295.184.341,33	14.187.741,57	186.502.655,02	40.815.502,51	107.755.343,36	1.238.985.062,
1953	612.529.522,53	317.196.991,03	10.938.688,66	204.156.352,79	65.627.530,77	46.231.460,65	1.256.680.546,
1954	778.635.300,48	326.375.967,78	12.772.765,15	282.101.499,71	64.326.841,12	73.684.531,53	1.537.896.905,
1955	876.225.723,34	320.844.284,61	14.128.953,26	316.059.051,62	62.457.940,64	40.306.487,45	1.630.022.440,
1956	890.051.496,71	344.062.772,32	17.405.219,25	354.271.861,95	81.187.520,40	49.383.789,66	1.736.362.660,
1957	969.200.515,68	350.021.202,51	12.153.054,94	424.079.550,88	69.722.075,62	44.842.921,44	1.670.019.321,

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Table 3.3b

Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1974

By Service and Total (DFL)

Source: Years 1900 - 1940 : Original and supplementary (i.e. mutated) estimates  
in: Staatsblad(en) van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden.

Years 1945 - 1971 : Finance accounts; Ministerie van Financiën.

Notes: (see notes table 3.3a) Years 1972 - 1974 : Original (non-mutated) estimates in: Staatsbladen.

- a) budget chapters 6 (Navy) and 8 (War) - 1900 - 1925  
8 (Defence) 1930 - 1940  
8a (War) and 8b (Navy) 1945 - 1959  
8 (Defence) 1960 - 1961  
10 (Defence) 1962 up to the present
- b) Expenditures with a non-military nature excluded, such as costs of retired allowances, naval hydrographical service, pilotage and civil defence. (See 3.3a:3)
- c) 1950 - 1955 expenditures in behalf of the United Nations Detachment likewise excluded.

Table 3.3b:1

Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1974 <sup>a)</sup>

By Service (percentage of total expenditure)

Fiscal Year	Army	Navy	Naval Air Service	Air force	Joint Def. Expenditure	Central Def. Expenditure
1900	62,9	36,1	-	-	-	1,0
1905	69,3	29,7	-	-	-	1,0
1910	63,7	35,1	-	- <sup>b)</sup>	-	1,2
1914	87,0	12,6	- <sup>b)</sup>	- <sup>b)</sup>	-	0,4
1920	62,7	31,5	0,7	3,7	-	1,4
1925	56,0	38,2	0,8	3,5	-	1,5
1930	51,8	37,2	0,8	4,2	4,3	1,7
1935	57,6	27,8	0,2	6,0	6,5	1,9
1940	53,7	31,6	2,7	4,3	6,6	1,1
1945	74,4	24,9	-	- <sup>b)</sup>	-	0,7
1946	49,2	39,7	3,7	2,8	-	4,6
1947	60,4	31,1	2,7	3,2	-	2,6
1948	35,6	20,1	1,4	2,9	-	40,0 <sup>c)</sup>
1949	52,7	32,1	3,0	8,5	-	3,7
1950	60,5	23,0	2,4	11,4	-	2,7
1951	50,2	28,7	1,5	14,4	1,6	3,6
1952	48,0	23,8	1,1	15,1	3,3	8,7
1953	48,7	25,2	0,9	16,3	5,2	3,7
1954	50,6	21,2	0,8	18,4	4,2	4,8
1955	53,7	19,7	0,9	19,4	3,8	2,5
1956	51,3	19,8	1,0	20,4	4,7	2,8
1957	46,1	20,9	0,7	25,4	4,2	2,7
1958	45,3	20,6	0,7	24,9	5,6	2,9
1959	46,0	19,7	0,7	23,9	6,6	3,1
1960	46,2	18,9	1,9	24,8	5,4	2,8
1961	46,7	16,2	3,1	26,1	5,0	2,9
1962	44,1	20,3	2,1	26,1	4,5	2,9
1963	44,2	18,5	1,5	28,0	4,8	3,0
1964	43,1	20,1	0,8	27,8	4,7	3,5
1965	46,8	20,5	0,1	25,6	3,0	4,0
1966	48,7	21,7	0,6	21,2	3,8	4,0
1967	46,6	20,0	0,6	25,6	3,4	3,8
1968	48,8	19,9	0,4	23,4	3,6	3,9
1969	47,0	18,5	3,0	24,6	3,0	3,9
1970	44,3	20,5	2,0	23,7	5,3	4,2
1971	46,8	19,7	1,1	23,2	5,0	4,2
1972	45,2	21,0		23,9	5,8	4,1
1973	45,7	21,1		23,6	5,5	4,1



Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1974

By Service (Percentage of total expenditure)

Notes:

a) This table is identical to table 3.3b, on the understanding that here the percentages of total defence expenditure in a particular fiscal year are given.

See also notes table 3.3b.

b) Negligible

c) Mainly expenditure in behalf of closed fiscal years.

Table 3.3b:1

Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900-1974

By Service (percentages of total expenditure)

Betreft totaal van de Marine-uitgaven, d.w.z. 'Navy' plus 'Naval Air Service' (in %)

<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1900	36,1	1972	21,0
1905	29,7	1973	21,1
1910	35,1	1974	21,1
1914	12,6		
1920	32,2		
1925	39,0		
1930	38,0		
1935	28,0		
1940	34,3		
1945	24,9		
1946	43,4		
1947	33,8		
1948	21,5		
1949	35,1		
1950	25,4		
1951	30,2		
1952	24,9		
1953	26,1		
1954	22,0		
1955	20,6		
1956	20,8		
1957	21,6		
1958	21,3		
1959	20,4		
1960	20,8		
1961	19,3		
1962	22,4		
1963	20,0		
1964	20,9		
1965	20,6		
1966	22,3		
1967	20,6		
1968	20,3		
1969	21,5		
1970	22,5		
1971	20,8		

Table 3.4a

## Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900-1974

By Service (percentage of total expenditure) - Change in proportions

Betreft veranderingen in de genoemde percentages ten opzichte van het voorgaande jaar (voor de jaren 1905 t/m 1945 uiteraard t.o.v. het daarvoor vermelde jaar)

JAAR	LEGER	MARINE	MLD	LUCHTM.	GEZAN.P.	MINIST/DEP.
1900	x	x	n.v.t.	n.v.t.	n.v.t.	x
1905	+ 5,3	- 5,3	,,	,,	,,	constant
1910	- 5,3	+ 5,1	,,	,,	,,	+ 0,2
1914	+25,2	-24,6	,,	,,	,,	- 0,6
1920	-26,2	+21,6	+ 0,6	+ 3,2	,,	+ 0,8
1925	- 4,3	+ 5,1	const.	- 0,7	,,	- 0,1
1930	-12,4	- 9,3	const.	+ 0,8	x	+ 0,2
1935	+ 2,5	- 8,8	- 0,4	+ 1,2	+ 5,4	+ 0,1
1940	+ 5,3	+ 5,3	+ 2,3	- 0,7	-11,8	- 0,4
1945	+25,2	- 4,3	- 2,5	- 3,8	n.v.t.	- 0,3
1946	-24,8	+15,0	+ 3,4	+ 2,7	,,	+ 3,
1947	+10,7	- 8,2	- 0,9	+ 0,3	,,	- 1,9
1948	-23,6	-10,8	- 1,2	- 0,2	,,	+35,8
1949	+15,9	+12,2	+ 1,5	+ 5,1	,,	-34,7
1950	+ 7,9	- 9,0	- 0,6	+ 2,8	,,	- 1,1
1951	-12,2	+ 5,3	- 0,8	+ 2,7	x	+ 0,9
1952	- 1,2	- 5,4	- 0,3	+ 0,9	+ 1,2	+ 4,8
1953	+ 1,0	+ 1,2	- 0,3	+ 1,1	+ 1,7	- 4,7
1954	+ 1,6	- 3,8	const.	+ 2,1	- 1,0	+ 1,1
1955	+ 2,8	- 1,4	const.	+ 1,1	- 0,3	- 2,2
1956	- 2,8	+ 0,1	+ 0,2	+ 0,9	+ 1,3	+ 0,3
1957	- 6,0	+ 1,1	- 0,3	+ 4,2	+ 1,2	- 0,2
1958	- 0,6	const.	const.	- 0,5	+ 0,9	+ 0,2
1959	+ 0,2	- 0,4	const.	- 1,1	+ 1,2	+ 0,1
1960	+ 0,7	- 1,1	+ 1,1	+ 1,0	- 1,6	- 0,1
1961	+ 0,5	- 4,3	+ 1,1	+ 1,3	+ 1,4	const.
1962	- 2,1	+ 4,0	- 0,9	+ 0,2	- 1,2	const.
1963	- 0,2	- 1,5	- 0,6	+ 1,5	+ 0,7	+ 0,1
1964	- 1,1	+ 1,4	- 0,7	- 0,1	+ 0,1	+ 0,4
1965	+ 2,9	+ 0,2	- 0,6	- 2,4	- 0,6	+ 0,5
1966	+ 1,3	+ 1,1	+ 0,4	- 4,2	+ 1,4	const.
1967	- 1,9	- 1,6	const.	+ 4,0	- 0,3	- 0,2
1968	+ 1,7	- 0,1	- 0,2	- 2,2	+ 0,7	+ 0,1
1969	- 1,9	- 1,3	+ 2,4	+ 1,0	- 0,2	const.
1970	- 2,4	+ 1,7	- 0,9	- 0,9	+ 2,3	+ 0,2
1971	+ 1,9	- 0,5	- 0,8	- 0,5	- 0,1	const.

aanvulling bij: (Supplement to table 3.3a:1)

Table 3.4a

Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1974

By Service (percentage of total expenditure) - Change in proportions

Betreft veranderingen in de genoemde percentages (vervolg).

<u>JAAR</u>	<u>LEGER</u>	<u>MARINE</u>	<u>MLD</u>	<u>LUCHTM.</u>	<u>GEZAM.P.</u>	<u>MINIST/DEF.</u>
1972	- 1,3	+ 0,2	+ 0,6	+ 0,6	- 0,1	
1973	+ 0,3	+ 0,1	- 0,3	constant	- 0,1	
1974	constant	- 0,3	- 0,8	+ 1,0	+ 0,1	



Table 3.4b

## Central Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1974

By Service (percentage of total expenditure) / Change in proportions

Betreft veranderingen in de genoemde percentages ten opzichte van het voorgaande jaar (voor de jaren 1905 t/m 1945 uiteraard t.o.v. het daarvoor vermelde jaar)

JAAR	LEGER	MARINE	MLD	LUCHTM.	GEZAM.P.	MINIST/DEF.
1900	x	x	n.v.t.	n.v.t.	n.v.t.	x
1905	+ 6,4	- 6,4	,,	,,	,,	constant
1910	- 5,6	+ 5,4	,,	,,	,,	+ 0,2
1914	+23,3	-22,5	,,	,,	,,	- 0,8
1920	-24,3	+18,9	+ 0,7	+ 3,7	,,	+ 1,0
1925	- 6,7	+ 6,7	+ 0,1	- 0,2	,,	+ 0,1
1930	- 4,2	- 1,0	const.	+ 0,7	x	+ 0,2
1935	+ 5,8	- 9,4	- 0,6	+ 1,8	+ 2,2	+ 0,2
1940	- 3,9	+ 3,8	+ 2,5	- 1,7	+ 0,1	- 0,8
1945	+20,7	- 6,7	- 2,7	- 4,3	n.v.t.	- 0,4
1946	-25,2	+14,8	+ 3,7	+ 2,8	,,	+ 3,9
1947	+11,2	- 8,6	- 1,0	+ 0,4	,,	- 2,0
1948	-24,8	-11,0	- 1,3	- 0,3	,,	+37,4
1949	+17,1	+12,0	+ 1,6	+ 5,6	,,	-36,3
1950	+ 7,8	- 9,1	- 0,6	+ 2,9	,,	- 1,0
1951	-10,3	+ 5,7	- 0,9	+ 3,0	x	+ 0,9
1952	- 2,2	- 4,9	- 0,4	+ 0,7	+ 1,7	+ 5,1
1953	+ 0,7	+ 1,4	- 0,2	+ 1,2	+ 1,9	- 5,0
1954	+ 1,9	- 4,0	- 0,1	+ 2,1	- 1,0	+ 1,1
1955	+ 3,1	- 1,5	+ 0,1	+ 1,0	- 0,4	- 2,3
1956	- 2,4	+ 0,1	+ 0,1	+ 1,0	+ 0,9	+ 0,3
1957	- 5,2	+ 1,1	- 0,3	+ 5,0	- 0,5	- 0,1
1958	- 0,8	- 0,3	const.	- 0,5	+ 1,4	+ 0,2
1959	+ 0,7	- 0,9	const.	- 1,0	+ 1,0	+ 0,2
1960	+ 0,2	- 0,8	+ 1,2	+ 0,9	- 1,2	- 0,3
1961	+ 0,5	- 2,7	+ 1,2	+ 1,3	- 0,4	+ 0,1
1962	- 2,6	+ 4,1	- 1,0	const.	- 0,5	const.
1963	+ 0,1	- 1,8	- 0,6	+ 1,9	+ 0,3	+ 0,1
1964	- 1,1	+ 1,6	- 0,7	- 0,2	- 0,1	+ 0,5
1965	+ 3,7	+ 0,4	- 0,7	- 2,2	- 1,7	+ 0,5
1966	+ 1,9	+ 1,2	+ 0,5	- 4,4	+ 0,8	const.
1967	- 2,1	- 1,7	const.	+ 4,4	- 0,4	- 0,2
1968	+ 2,2	- 0,1	- 0,2	- 2,2	+ 0,2	+ 0,1
1969	- 1,8	- 1,4	+ 2,6	+ 1,2	- 0,6	const.
1970	- 2,7	+ 2,0	- 1,0	- 0,9	+ 2,3	+ 0,3
1971	+ 2,5	- 0,8	- 0,9	- 0,5	- 0,3	const.

Table 3.4bCentral Government Defence Expenditure in the Netherlands 1900 - 1974By Service (percentage of total expenditure) / Change in proportions

Betreft veranderingen in de genoemde percentages (vervolg)

<u>JAAR</u>	<u>LEGER</u>	<u>MARINE</u>	<u>MLD</u>	<u>LUCHTM.</u>	<u>GEZAM.P.</u>	<u>MINIST/DEP.</u>
1972	- 1,6	+ 0,2	+ 0,7	+ 0,8	- 0,1	
1973	+ 0,5	+ 0,1	- 0,3	- 0,3	constant	
1974	+ 0,5	constant	- 0,7	+ 0,1	+ 0,1	

The Population of the Netherlands 1200-1974

Population by sex (December 31<sup>st</sup>)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(Total in 1974)</u>
1900	2.541.564	2.613.072	5.154.636	5172
1901	2.584.126	2.648.522	5.232.648	5262
1902	2.621.262	2.685.167	5.306.429	5347
1903	2.660.438	2.724.035	5.384.473	5431
1904	2.698.664	2.761.807	5.460.471	5510
1905	2.737.226	2.800.247	5.537.473	5591
1906	2.776.658	2.839.675	5.616.333	5672
1907	2.816.584	2.879.029	5.695.613	5747
1908	2.855.396	2.916.493	5.771.889	5825
1909	2.899.125	2.959.050	5.858.175	5858
1910	2.945.439	3.005.200	5.950.639	5946
1911	2.986.893	3.046.526	6.033.419	6022
1912	3.037.075	3.095.498	6.132.573	6114
1913	3.088.391	3.146.262	6.234.653	6213
1914	3.141.015	3.198.768	6.339.783	6340
1915	3.188.213	3.245.172	6.433.385	6449
1916	3.235.775	3.291.330	6.527.105	6583
1917	3.282.083	3.336.072	6.618.155	6725
1918	3.310.629	3.364.072	6.674.701	6779
1919	3.351.761	3.402.218	6.753.979	6831
1920	3.410.262	3.455.052	6.865.314	6865
1921	3.465.076	3.513.410	6.978.486	6977
1922	3.516.086	3.564.578	7.080.664	7087
1923	3.573.652	3.622.564	7.196.216	7213
1924	3.629.420	3.679.024	7.308.444	7315
1925	3.682.746	3.733.386	7.416.132	7416
1926	3.735.324	3.786.306	7.521.630	7526
1927	3.784.802	3.836.010	7.620.812	7626
1928	3.837.822	3.890.208	7.728.030	7731
1929	3.885.904	3.938.792	7.824.696	7832
1930	3.942.676	3.992.889	7.935.565	7936
1931	4.006.359	4.055.212	8.061.571	8062
1932	4.067.630	4.115.762	8.183.392	8183
1933	4.123.798	4.166.591	8.290.389	8290
1934	4.177.256	4.214.770	8.392.026	8392
1935	4.220.674	4.253.832	8.474.506	8475
1936	4.264.126	4.292.794	8.556.920	8557
1937	4.307.107	4.332.488	8.639.595	8640
1938	4.352.878	4.375.691	8.728.569	8729
1939	4.407.654	4.426.323	8.833.977	8834

The Population of the Netherlands 1200-1974Population by sex (December 31<sup>st</sup>)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(Total x 1000)</u>
1940	4.453.925	4.469.220	8.923.145	8923
1941	4.496.697	4.511.025	9.007.722	9008
1942	4.530.418	4.545.832	9.076.250	9076
1943	4.557.812	4.570.758	9.128.570	9129
1944	4.603.289	4.617.005	9.220.294	9220
1945	4.633.865	4.670.436	9.304.301	9304
1946	4.748.409	4.794.259	9.542.659	9543
1947	4.838.207	4.877.683	9.715.890	9716
1948	4.925.780	4.958.635	9.884.415	9884
1949	4.998.251	5.028.522	10.026.773	10027
1950	5.083.759	5.116.521	10.200.280	10200
1951	5.145.772	5.182.571	10.328.343	10328
1952	5.198.033	5.237.598	10.435.631	10436
1953	5.256.108	5.294.629	10.550.737	10551
1954	5.320.759	5.359.264	10.680.023	10680
1955	5.390.751	5.430.910	10.821.661	10822
1956	5.459.578	5.497.462	10.957.040	10957
1957	5.529.065	5.566.661	11.095.726	11096
1958	5.618.540	5.659.484	11.278.024	11278
1959	5.686.152	5.731.102	11.417.254	11417
1960	5.754.229	5.801.779	11.556.008	11556
1961	5.838.368	5.883.048	11.721.416	11721
1962	5.923.811	5.966.151	11.889.962	11890
1963	6.001.376	6.040.594	12.041.970	12042
1964	6.090.529	6.121.740	12.212.269	12212
1965	6.178.283	6.198.911	12.377.194	12377
1966	6.262.052	6.273.255	12.535.307	12535
1967	6.317.025	6.344.070	12.661.095	12661
1968	6.382.960	6.415.386	12.798.346	12798
1969	6.465.081	6.492.540	12.957.621	12958
1970	-	-	-	13119
1971	-	-	-	13270
1972	-	-	-	13388
1973	-	-	-	13491
1974	-	-	-	13599



**Price-index and Purchasing Power D-FE. 1900-1975**  
 Prijsindexcijfers en Koopkracht van de gulden 1900 - 1975 <sup>a)</sup>

Jaar	Prijsindex	Koopkracht	Jaar	Prijsindex	Koopkracht
-----	1900=100	1900=100	-----	-----	-----
1900	100	100	1960	406	24,6
1905	104	25	1961	415	24,1
1910	109	21	1962	426	23,5
1914	113	20	1963	442	22,6
(1915)	132	76)	1964	472	21,1
1920	218	46	1965	491	20,4
1925	163	61	1966	518	19,3
1930	150	66	1967	533	18,8
1935	127	78	1968	546	18,3
1940	150	66	1969	581	17,2
1945	222	45	1970	607	16,5
1946	241	41,5	1971	656	15,2
1947	254	39,2	1972	712	14,0
1948	263	37,9	1973	774	12,9
1949	282	35,5	1974	852	11,7
1950	303	33,0	1975	942	10,6
1951	336	29,8			
1952	334	29,9			
1953	333	30,0			
1954	348	28,7			
1955	356	28,1			
1956	365	27,3			
1957	385	26,0			
1958	391	25,6			
1959	396	25,2			

**Nota:**

a) Prijsindexcijfer van de consumptie van gezinshuishoudingen/Prijsindexcijfer van het gezinsverbruik (1900-1947). Het koopkrachtcijfer wordt verkregen uit  $(100:\text{prijsindexcijfer}) \times 100$ . Bron: "80 jaar koopkracht van de gulden". Lisman en de Ridder in 'Intermediair' 1976 nr. 11.

Dutch Net National Income 1900 - 1975 11

At Market Prices (Dfl.-millions)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>N.N.I.</u>
1900	1796
1905	2058
1910	2408
1915	3227
1920	6283
1925	5724
1930	6237
1935	4682
1940	-2)
1945	-
1946	9930
1947	12070
1948	14230
1949	15970
1950	17056
1951	19555
1952	20285
1953	21900
1954	24300
1955	27528
1956	29590
1957	32040
1958	32410
1959	34730
1960	38823
1961	41080
1962	43970
1963	47920
1964	56700
1965	63358
1966	67850
1967	74700
1968	82650
1969	93800
1970	105250
1971	118550
1972	135400
1973	153300
1974	171300
1975	196800

ADVISORY PANEL ON COMPARATIVE MILITARY INSTITUTIONS

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THE NETHERLANDS

1. DEMOGRAPHIC BASE

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Table 1.1 (continued)

The Population of the Netherlands 1900-1974

Population by sex (December 31<sup>st</sup>)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(Total x 1000)</u> <sup>1)</sup>
1940	4.453.925	4.469.320	8.923.245	8923
1941	4.496.697	4.511.025	9.007.722	9008
1942	4.530.418	4.545.832	9.076.250	9076
1943	4.557.812	4.570.758	9.128.570	9129
1944	4.603.289	4.617.005	9.220.294	9220
1945	4.633.865	4.670.436	9.304.301	9304
1946	4.748.400	4.794.259	9.542.659	9543
1947	4.838.207	4.877.683	9.715.890	9716
1948	4.925.780	4.958.635	9.884.415	9884
1949	4.998.251	5.028.522	10.026.773	10027
1950	5.083.759	5.116.521	10.200.280	10200
1951	5.145.772	5.182.571	10.328.343	10328
1952	5.198.033	5.237.598	10.435.631	10436
1953	5.256.108	5.294.629	10.550.737	10551
1954	5.320.759	5.359.264	10.680.023	10680
1955	5.390.751	5.430.910	10.821.661	10822
1956	5.459.578	5.497.462	10.957.040	10957
1957	5.529.065	5.566.661	11.095.726	11096
1958	5.618.540	5.659.484	11.278.024	11278
1959	5.686.152	5.731.102	11.417.254	11417
1960	5.754.229	5.801.779	11.556.008	11556
1961	5.838.368	5.883.048	11.721.416	11721
1962	5.923.811	5.966.151	11.889.962	11890
1963	6.001.376	6.040.594	12.041.970	12042
1964	6.090.529	6.121.740	12.212.269	12212
1965	6.178.283	6.198.911	12.377.194	12377
1966	6.262.052	6.273.255	12.535.307	12535
1967	6.317.025	6.344.070	12.661.095	12661
1968	6.382.960	6.415.386	12.798.346	12798
1969	6.465.081	6.492.540	12.957.621	12958
1970	-	-	-	13119
1971	-	-	-	13270
1972	-	-	-	13388
1973	-	-	-	13491
1974	-	-	-	13599



Table 1.1

## The Population of the Netherlands 1900-1974

Population by sex (December 31<sup>st</sup>)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>(Total x 1000) <sup>1)</sup></u>
1900	2.549.564	2.613.029	5.162.593	5179
1901	2.584.196	2.648.529	5.232.725	5263
1902	2.621.962	2.685.007	5.306.969	5347
1903	2.660.438	2.724.035	5.384.473	5431
1904	2.698.664	2.761.807	5.460.471	5510
1905	2.737.226	2.800.247	5.537.473	5591
1906	2.776.658	2.839.675	5.616.333	5672
1907	2.816.584	2.879.029	5.695.613	5747
1908	2.855.396	2.916.493	5.771.889	5825
1909	2.899.125	2.959.050	5.858.175	5858
1910	2.945.439	3.005.200	5.950.639	5946
1911	2.986.893	3.046.526	6.033.419	6022
1912	3.037.075	3.095.498	6.132.573	6114
1913	3.088.391	3.146.262	6.234.653	6213
1914	3.141.015	3.198.768	6.339.783	6340
1915	3.188.213	3.245.172	6.433.385	6449
1916	3.235.775	3.291.330	6.527.105	6583
1917	3.282.033	3.336.072	6.618.155	6725
1918	3.310.629	3.364.072	6.674.701	6779
1919	3.351.761	3.402.218	6.753.979	6831
1920	3.410.262	3.455.052	6.865.314	6865
1921	3.465.076	3.513.410	6.978.486	6977
1922	3.516.086	3.564.578	7.080.664	7087
1923	3.573.652	3.622.564	7.196.216	7213
1924	3.629.420	3.679.024	7.308.444	7315
1925	3.682.746	3.733.386	7.416.132	7416
1926	3.735.324	3.786.306	7.521.630	7526
1927	3.784.802	3.836.010	7.620.812	7626
1928	3.837.822	3.890.208	7.728.030	7731
1929	3.885.904	3.938.792	7.824.696	7832
1930	3.942.676	3.992.809	7.935.565	7936
1931	4.006.359	4.055.212	8.061.571	8062
1932	4.067.630	4.115.762	8.183.392	8183
1933	4.123.798	4.166.591	8.290.389	8290
1934	4.177.256	4.214.770	8.392.026	8392
1935	4.229.674	4.253.832	8.474.506	8475
1936	4.284.126	4.292.794	8.556.920	8557
1937	4.337.407	4.332.488	8.639.595	8640
1938	4.352.878	4.375.691	8.728.569	8729
1939	4.407.654	4.426.323	8.823.977	8834

Table 1.1

The Population of the Netherlands 1900-1974

Population by sex (December 31<sup>st</sup>)

Sources: - "Bevolking van Nederland naar geslacht, leeftijd en burgerlijke staat  
1830 - 1969" ; Den Haag, 1970  
- "75 jaar statistiek van Nederland" ; Den Haag, 1975  
(Both publications of the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics)

Note: 1) For purposes of comparison, this column presents the population figures in thousands. The reason for this apparent superfluity is that there is a disparity between the administratively established official total population figures (column 4) and the results obtained from the age-distribution -on which the sex ratio is based -(columns 1, 2 and 3). The disparity is several times significant in the period 1900 - 1930.

Tabel

## Aantallen dienstplichtigen sedert 1900

## Ingeschreven en daadwerkelijk opgekomen dienstplichtigen

Lichting	Registered conscripts Aantal ingeschreven dienstplichtigen	Unlisted conscripts Aantal daadwerkelijk opgekomen dienstpl.	Enlisted men Percentage (bij benadering)
1900 <sup>1)</sup>	46.500	10.975	21
1901	47.809	10.971	23
1902	49.194	10.944	22
1903	48.794	17.425	35
1904	50.825	17.410	34
1905	52.130	17.418	33
1906	52.471	17.402	33
1907	53.296	17.388	32
1908	53.937	17.391	32
1909	54.447	17.368	32
1910	53.716	17.351	32
1911	56.370	17.355	30
1912	54.936	17.349	30
1913	58.749	22.384	39
1914	60.177	25.099	42
1915	62.568	26.404	42
1916	65.434	29.187	45
1917	66.506	30.289	45
1918	66.528	43.786	66
1919	63.995	42.926	67
1920	63.572	24.861	39
1921 <sup>2)</sup>	68.022	13.286	20
1922	71.143	21.161	30
1923	71.730	22.898	32
1924	± 67.000 <sup>3)</sup>	22.733 <sup>4)</sup>	32 <sup>5)</sup>
1925	± 70.000	21.728	30
1926	± 71.000	21.778	30
1927	± 71.150	22.348	31
1928	72.726 <sup>3)</sup>	22.727	31
1929	± 72.000	22.926	31 <sup>5)</sup>
1930	± 72.125	23.887	33
1931	± 72.175	24.136	33
1932	± 72.200	23.133	32
1933	75.850 <sup>3)</sup>	22.877	30
1934	± 72.250	± 23.000 <sup>4)</sup>	32
1935	± 73.000	± 24.000	33
1936	± 76.000	± 23.000	30

Tabel

(vervolg)

Aantallen dienstplichtigen sedert 1900Ingeschreven en daadwerkelijk opgekomen dienstplichtigen

<u>Lichting</u>	<u>Aantal ingeschreven</u> <u>dienstplichtigen</u>	<u>Aantal daadwerkelijk</u> <u>opgekomen dienstpl.</u>	<u>Percentage</u> <u>(bij benadering)</u>
1937	± 77.000	± 24.000	31
1938	± 82.000	± 30.000	37
1939	± 83.000	± 41.000	50
1945	78.814	39.428	50
1946	79.613	37.431	47
1947	80.264	40.185	50
1948	81.769	42.457	52
1949	82.032	38.270	47
1950	84.678	± 18.000 <sup>6)</sup>	21
1951	82.714	21.595	26
1952	83.200	43.490	52
1953	81.943	43.666	53
1954	83.103	± 46.000	55
1955	81.905	± 50.000	61
1956	83.032	50.715	61
1957	82.426	50.717	61
1958	86.407	51.946	60
1959	87.634	52.760	60
1960	87.959	53.852	60
1961	87.059	54.716	62
1962	91.162	53.866	59
1963	96.951	52.910	58
1964	103.217	46.221	45
1965	95.272	48.946	51
1966	137.177	50.459	37
1967	131.264	40.727	31
1968	122.882	43.820	35
1969	118.067	41.589	36
1970	114.791	38.958	34
1971	114.546	45.489	40
1972	117.074	40.898	35
1973	115.397	43.360	38
1974	116.819	43.125	37
1975	117.912	-	-



Tabel

Aantallen dienstplichtigen sedert 1900

Ingeschreven en daadwerkelijk opgekomen dienstplichtigen

Sources.

Noten:

- 1) Bron cijfers 1900 t/m 1920: Ministerie van Defensie, Hoofdafdeling Dienstplichtzaken, bureau Staf (Deze gegevens zijn ontleend aan bijlage B van de Kvt van de Dienstplichtwet van 1922)
- 2) Bron cijfers 1921 t/m 1923: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek; Jaarcijfers van de betreffende jaren (Sterkte Nationale Militie)
- 3) Bron cijfers ingeschreven dienstplichtigen 1924 t/m 1927, 1929 t/m 1932 en 1934 t/m heden: Ministerie van Defensie, Afdeling Dienstplichtzaken  
Bron cijfers ingeschreven dienstplichtigen 1928 en 1933: CBS, Jaarcijfers van de betreffende jaren (Sterkte Nationale Militie)
- 4) Bron cijfers daadwerkelijk opgekomen dienstplichtigen 1924 t/m 1933: CBS, Jaarcijfers van de betreffende jaren (Sterkte Nationale Militie)  
Bron cijfers daadwerkelijk opgekomen dienstplichtigen 1934 t/m heden: Ministerie van Defensie, Afdeling Dienstplichtzaken
- 5) De percentages voor de jaren 1924 t/m 1927 en 1929 t/m 1932 zijn niet gebaseerd op de hier weergegeven aantallen ingeschreven dienstplichtigen (bron Min. van Def., afdeling dienstplichtzaken), maar op door mij -aan de hand van CBS gegevens voor 1923, 1928 en 1933- geschatte aantallen ingeschreven dienstplichtigen
- 6) Het aantal daadwerkelijk opgekomen dienstplichtigen was in de jaren 1950 t/m 1954 als volgt over landmacht, luchtmacht en marine verspreid: 81 % KL, 10% KLu en 9% KM. (Bron: "Nota inzake het Defensiebeleid", 18 mei 1954). Zie voor de huidige verdeling over land-, luchtmacht en marine tabel .

## Tabel

Sterktecijfers Zeemacht

## NAVY

1900-1935

<u>Jaar</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u> <u>Officiëren</u> <sup>1)</sup>	<u>OTHERS</u> <u>Minderen</u>
1900 <sup>2)</sup>	794	10.854
1901	796	10.761
1902	793	11.317
1903	779	11.013
1904	776	10.927
1905	777	10.693
1906	789	10.371
1907	793	9.970
1908	807	10.026
1909	791	10.363
1910	795	10.412
1911 <sup>3)</sup>	808	10.141
1912	800	9.974
1913	793	9.409
1914	793	9.111
1915	836	10.191
1916 <sup>4)</sup>	810	10.731
1917	832	12.372
1918	906	13.526
1919	905	11.476
1920	816	9.497
1921 <sup>5)</sup>	795	9.127
1922	786	9.411
1923	774	10.254
1924	769	10.948
1925 <sup>6)</sup>	760	11.103
1926	813	11.355
1927	909	11.142
1928	982	11.143
1929	1053	11.519
1930 <sup>7)</sup>	1173	5.521
1931	1266	5.902
1932	1322	5.945
1933	1325	5.706
1934	1328	5.550
1935 <sup>8)9)</sup>	1424	5.726

Tabel

Sterktecijfers Zeemacht

1900-1935

Noten:

- 1) Inclusief reserve-officieren (zie ook noot.8)
- 2) Jaren 1900 t/m 1910, Bron: Jaarcijfers -voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, Rijk binnen Europa- 1909/1910. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Sterkte per 1 juli/gemiddelde maandelijkse sterkte)
- 3) Jaren 1911 t/m 1915, Bron: Jaarcijfers 1915, CBS (Sterkte per 1 juli)
- 4) Jaren 1916 t/m 1920, Bron: Jaarcijfers 1920, CBS (Sterkte per 1 juli)
- 5) Jaren 1921 t/m 1924, Bron: Jaarcijfers 1925, CBS (Sterkte per 1 juli)
- 6) Jaren 1925 t/m 1929, Bron: Jaarcijfers 1930, CBS (Sterkte per 1 juli)
- 7) Jaren 1930 t/m 1934, Bron: Jaarcijfers 1934, CBS (Sterkte per 1 juli)
- 8) 1935, Bron: Jaarboek 1934-1935 van de Koninklijke Marine, blz. 21. Totale sterkte op 1 juli 1935. (Officieren 782; Onderofficieren 2739; Manschappen 2987) Het aantal van 1424 officieren (in tabel vermeld) is inclusief adelborsten (82) en reserve-officieren (560).
- 9) In de jaarboeken 1935-1936 en 1936-1937 van de Koninklijke Marine worden geen sterktecijfers (m.u.v. aantallen aangenomen adelborsten) vermeld. Volgens inlichtingen van het Bureau Maritieme Historie van de Marinestaf zijn er van 1937-38 tot 1952 geen jaarboeken verschenen. Wel kon men meedelen dat op 1 januari 1940 de totale sterkte van de Koninklijke Marine 20.363 man bedroeg, op 1 januari 1941 6.342 man, op 1 januari 1942 7.364 man, op 1 januari 1943 8.349 man, op 1 januari 1947 28.843 man en op 1 januari 1952 21.875 man.

De "Nota inzake het Defensiebeleid" van 18 mei 1954, meldt dat de gemiddelde sterkte van het militair personeel voor de vloot, de Marine Luchtvaartdienst en walinrichtingen in Indonesië in de jaren 1946 t/m 1949 rond de 7400 man lag. Wat betreft de mariniers (In de VS opgeleid) bedroeg dit aantal 5700 man. In Nederland lag de sterkte van de Koninklijke Marine in de jaren 1946 t/m 1949 rond (ruim) 16.000 man. In de jaren 1950 t/m 1954 varieerde de totale sterkte van 32.000 man (hoogtepunt Indonesiëconflict) tot 21.000 man (1954).

Tabel

<sup>1)</sup>  
Sterktecijfers van Marine, Landmacht, Luchtmacht, Loodswezen en Ressort Secr. Gen.  
Uitsluitend militair personeel (1970-1976)

Jaar	<u>Navy</u> Kon. <sup>2)</sup> <u>Marine</u>	<u>Army</u> Kon. <sup>3)</sup> <u>Landmacht</u>	<u>Air-Force.</u> Kon. <u>Luchtmacht</u>	Loodswezen	Ressort <sup>4)</sup> Secr. Gen.	Totaal
1970	19.063	69.145	20.778	8	207	109.201
1971	18.591	69.270	21.598	5	213	109.677
1972	18.538	69.307	21.556	11	223	109.635
1973	18.290	65.629	20.532	11	194	104.656
1974	18.118	66.200	19.857	10	187	104.372
1975	18.062	65.099	18.234	10	170	101.575
1976	17.540	64.016	16.977	9	251	98.793

Tabel

<sup>5)</sup>  
Sterktecijfers van Marine, Landmacht, Luchtmacht, Loodswezen, Ressort S.G. en Inter-  
service organisaties

Uitsluitend burgerpersoneel (1970-1976)

Jaar	Kon. <sup>2)</sup> <u>Marine</u>	Kon. <sup>3)</sup> <u>Landmacht</u>	Kon. <u>Luchtmacht</u>	Loodswezen	Ressort <sup>4)</sup> Secr. Gen.	Inter- <sup>6)</sup> Service	Totaal
1970	7.236	15.133	4.135	1.771	1.751	332	30.358
1971	7.226	15.020	4.103	1.757	1.743	348	30.197
1972	7.379	15.193	4.231	1.791	1.794	353	30.741
1973	7.242	14.834	4.136	1.815	1.773	229	30.029
1974	7.064	14.271	3.988	1.816	1.735	292	29.166
1975	6.922	13.929	3.837	1.846	1.713	429	28.676
1976	6.799	13.579	3.732	1.868	1.783	423	28.184

Tabel

<sup>7)</sup>  
Sterktecijfers van Marine, Landmacht, Luchtmacht, Loodswezen, Ressort S.G. en Inter-  
service organisaties

Militair en Burgerpersoneel (1970-1976)

Jaar	Kon. <sup>2)</sup> <u>Marine</u>	Kon. <sup>3)</sup> <u>Landmacht</u>	Kon. <u>Luchtmacht</u>	Loodswezen	Ressort <sup>4)</sup> Secr. Gen.	Inter- <sup>6)</sup> Service	Totaal
1970	26.299	84.278	24.913	1.779	1.958	332	139.559
1971	25.817	84.290	25.701	1.762	1.956	348	139.874
1972	25.917	84.500	25.787	1.802	2.017	353	140.376
1973	25.532	80.463	24.668	1.826	1.967	229	134.685
1974	25.182	80.471	23.845	1.826	1.922	292	133.538
1975	24.984	79.028	22.071	1.856	1.883	429	130.251
1976	24.339	77.595	20.709	1.877	2.034	423	126.977



Koninklijke Marine

Navy

Aantal beroepsmilitairen en dienstplichtigen<sup>1)</sup>, onderverdeeld naar officieren, onder-officieren en korp/manschappen (1970-1976)

Jaar	<u>Vrijwillig dienend</u>				Off. <sup>2)</sup>	<u>Dienstplichtig</u>			<u>Totaal</u>	
	Off.	O.O.	Overigen	Totaal		Off.	O.O.	Overigen	Totaal	Eindtotaal
1970	2.123	6.512	7.530	16.165	267	53	2.578	2.898	19.063	
1971	2.108	6.349	7.022	15.479	260	44	2.808	3.112	18.591	
1972	2.102	6.229	6.705	15.036	257	61	3.184	3.502	18.538	
1973	2.130	6.192	6.667	14.989	232	60	3.009	3.301	18.290	
1974	2.109	6.215	6.841	15.165	247	121	2.585	2.953	18.118	
1975	2.109	6.110	7.067	15.286	252	79	2.445	2.776	18.062	
1976	2.087	6.279	7.260	15.626	257	69	1.588	1.914	17.540	

TabelKoninklijke Landmacht

Aantal beroepsmilitairen en dienstplichtigen<sup>3)</sup>, onderverdeeld naar officieren, onder-officieren en korp/manschappen (1970-1976)

Jaar	Off.	<u>Vrijwillig dienend</u>			Off. <sup>2)</sup>	<u>Dienstplichtig</u>			<u>Totaal</u>	
		O.O.	Overigen	Totaal		O.O.	Overigen	Totaal	Eindtotaal	
1970	4.529	11.736	9.602	25.867	1.471	3.282	35.406	40.159	66.026	
1971	4.439	11.454	8.996	24.889	1.512	3.314	36.272	41.098	65.987	
1972	4.420	11.338	9.224	24.982	1.636	3.229	36.138	41.003	65.985	
1973	4.414	11.370	8.726	24.510	1.481	3.183	32.946	37.610	62.120	
1974	4.295	11.262	8.229	23.786	1.333	3.284	34.319	38.936	62.722	
1975	4.185	10.936	8.161	23.282	1.348	3.035	33.888	38.271	61.553	
1976	4.127	10.835	8.497	23.459	1.323	2.921	32.508	36.752	60.211	

TabelKoninklijke Luchtmacht

Aantal beroepsmilitairen en dienstplichtigen, onderverdeeld naar officieren, onder-officieren en korp/manschappen (1970-1976)

Jaar	<u>Vrijwillig dienend</u>				Off. <sup>2)</sup>	<u>Dienstplichtig</u>			<u>Totaal</u>	
	Off.	O.O.	Overigen	Totaal		Off.	O.O.	Overigen	Totaal	Eindtotaal
1970	2.327	8.546	4.294	15.167	166	229	5.216	5.611	20.778	
1971	2.360	8.597	4.282	15.239	212	250	5.897	6.359	21.598	
1972	2.444	8.591	4.517	15.552	216	239	5.549	6.004	21.556	
1973	2.467	8.528	3.960	14.955	161	222	5.194	5.577	20.532	
1974	2.377	8.522	3.439	14.338	119	91	5.309	5.519	19.857	
1975	2.289	8.393	3.044	13.726	108	69	4.331	4.508	18.234	
1976	2.207	8.271	3.007	13.485	101	19	3.372	3.492	16.977	

Tabel

Noten:

- 1) Totale sterkte: vrijwillig dienend en dienstplichtig personeel.
- 2) Exclusief personeel loodswegen.
- 3) Inclusief personeel Koninklijke Marechaussee.
- 4) Personeel ressorterende onder Secretaris-Generaal van het Ministerie van Defensie (o.a. personeel Bureau Minister, Bureau Staatssecretaris, centrale afdelingen etc.). Het personeel ressorterende onder de plaatsvervangend secretaris-generaal Koninklijke Landmacht, plv. SG Kon. Marine en plv. SG Kon. Luchtmacht is ingegrepen bij respectievelijk de landmacht-, marine- en luchtmachtcijfers.
- 5) Totale sterkte: hoofdamttenaren, midd. amttenaren en lager burgerpersoneel.
- 6) Burgers bij zogeheten interservice organen, niet onder krijgsmacht of ministerie ingedeeld.
- 7) Totale sterkte: beroeps-, dienstplichtig- en burgerpersoneel (Som van de twee vorige tabellen).

Bron: Ministerie van Defensie, Centrale Afdeling O + E.

TabelDienst van het Loodswezen

Aantal beroepsmilitairen en dienstplichtigen, onderverdeeld naar officieren, onder-officieren en korp/manschappen (1970-1976)

<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Vrijwillig dienend</u>				<u>Off.<sup>2)</sup></u>	<u>Dienstplichtig</u>			<u>Totaal</u>
	<u>Off.</u>	<u>O.O.</u>	<u>Overigen</u>	<u>Totaal</u>		<u>O.O.</u>	<u>Overigen</u>	<u>Totaal</u>	<u>Eindtot</u>
1970	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
1971	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
1972	10	-	-	10	1	-	-	1	11
1973	10	-	-	10	1	-	-	1	11
1974	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
1975	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
1976	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9

TabelInterservice organen

Aantal burgers (1970-1976) 4)

<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Aantal</u>
1970	332
1971	348
1972	353
1973	229
1974	292
1975	429
1976	423

TabelKoninklijke Marechaussee

Aantal beroepsmilitairen en dienstplichtigen, onderverdeeld naar officieren, onder-officieren en korp/manschappen (1970-1976)

<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Vrijwillig dienend</u>				<u>Off.<sup>2)</sup></u>	<u>Dienstplichtig</u>			<u>Totaal</u>
	<u>Off.</u>	<u>O.O.</u>	<u>Overigen</u>	<u>Totaal</u>		<u>O.O.</u>	<u>Overigen</u>	<u>Totaal</u>	<u>Eindtot</u>
1970	67	1.079	1.799	2.945	-	5	169	174	3.119
1971	68	1.082	1.819	2.969	-	3	311	314	3.283
1972	66	1.113	1.776	2.954	-	3	365	368	3.322
1973	72	1.128	1.894	3.095	-	14	400	414	3.509
1974	78	1.132	1.864	3.070	2	26	380	408	3.478
1975	77	1.120	1.924	3.119	-	11	416	427	3.546
1976	72	1.128	1.936	3.134	4	21	406	431	3.805

## Tabel

## Sterktecijfers Leger

ARMY

1900-1935

officers and res.

other personnel

Jaar	<u>Officiëren</u> <u>beroeps-reserve</u>	<u>Onderoff/Korp/Mansch.</u> <u>vrijwill.-dienstpl.</u>	<u>Reserve pers.</u> <u>(incl.groot verl.)</u>	<u>Vrijw.</u> <u>Landstorm</u>		
1900 <sup>1)</sup>	1911	25.762				
1901	1928	25.438				
1902	1903	24.925				
1903	1896	28.357				
1904	1884	28.247				
1905	1906	28.399				
1906	1830	29.102				
1907	1952	26.787				
1908	2042	28.412				
1909	1976	29.299				
1910	2015	27.276				
1911 <sup>2)</sup>	1971	27.473				
1912	1972	26.145				
1913	2020	31.343				
1914 <sup>3)</sup>	-	-				
1915	-	-				
1916	-	-				
1917	-	-				
1918	-	-				
1919	-	-				
1920 <sup>4)</sup>	2076	5885	9030	20.689	3402	
1921 <sup>5)</sup>	2048	5795	8933	8.973	2996	
1922 <sup>6)</sup>	1580	4878	7990	11.769	2736	
1923 <sup>7)</sup>	1853	5469	7761	11.177	3052	24.627
1924	1578	5973	6002	15.864	4181	24.697
1925	1535	6304	6495	11.124	4092	23.728
1926	1537	6510	6337	10.813	3719	20.078
1927	1498	6865	6033	10.741	3505	17.067
1928	1483	7168	5791	10.093	3205	17.483
1929	1485	7559	5748	10.443	3177	17.236
1930	1453	7868	5760	11.241	2823	15.195
1931 <sup>8)</sup>	1428	8172	6735	11.449	2146	
1932	1422	8543	6732	11.197	1865	
1933	1320	8866	6372	10.581	1661	
1934	1383	9313	6175	12.402	1425	
1935	1430	9706	6477	13.449	1072	



TabelSterktecijfers Territoriaal Leger (Landweer)1909-1922

<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Officieren</u>	<u>Onderoff/Korp/Mansch.</u>
1909 <sup>9)</sup>	384	42.435
1910	414	49.591
1911	424	50.236
1912	455	55.215
1913	440	60.484
1914	439	65.581
1915 <sup>10)</sup>	-	-
1916	-	-
1917	-	-
1918	-	-
1919	-	-
1920 <sup>11)</sup>	1186	80.580
1921	1066	77.611
1922	1065	85.390

Noten bij tabel en tabel

- 1) Jaren 1900 t/m 1910, Bron: Jaarcijfers -voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, Rijk binnen Europa- 1909/1910. Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. (Sterkte per 1 juni/gemiddelde maandelijks sterkte)
- 2) Jaren 1911 t/m 1913, Bron: Jaarcijfers 1915. CBS (Sterktecijfers per 1 juni)
- Ad 1) en 2): De aangehaalde bronnen geven slechts de tweedeling offic.-o.o./mansch.
- 3) In de jaren 1914 t/m 1919 vermelden de Jaarcijfers van het CBS geen sterktecijfers van het leger. Volgens inlichtingen van de Sectie Krijgsgeschiedenis van de Koninklijke Landmacht is het mogelijk dat in het boek van John Bout, "The Dutch Army during World War I" sterktecijfers betreffende de jaren 1914 t/m 1918 worden gegeven. De Sectie Krijgsgeschiedenis van de KL kon mij echter niet zeggen waar, wanneer en bij wie dit boek is uitgegeven. Wel kon men meedelen dat er in het jaar 1914 3600 dienstplichtigen en 30.000 beroepsmilitairen waren en dat in de jaren '14-'18 het totale gemobiliseerde leger 200.000 man telde.
- 4) 1920, Bron: CBS Jaarcijfers 1919 (sterkte op 2 april 1920)
- 5) 1921, Bron: CBS Jaarcijfers 1920 (sterkte op 2 april 1921)
- 6) 1922, Bron: CBS Jaarcijfers 1921 (sterkte op 2 april 1922)
- 7) Jaren 1923 t/m 1930, Bron: CBS Jaarcijfers 1930 (sterkte op 1 april van betr. jaren)
- 8) Jaren 1930 t/m 1935, Bron: CBS Jaarcijfers 1935 (sterkte op 1 april, vanaf '34: 1 aug.)
- 9) Jaren 1909 t/m 1914, Bron: CBS Jaarcijfers 1916 (sterkte op 1 juli van betr. jaren)
- 10) In de jaren 1915 t/m 1919 vermeldt het CBS geen sterktecijfers van de landweer.
- 11) Jaren 1920 t/m 1922, Bron: CBS Jaarcijfers van de betreffende jaren (per 1 juli)

TabelRessort Secretaris-Generaal

Aantal beroepsmilitairen en dienstplichtigen, onderverdeeld naar officieren, onder-officieren en korp/manschappen (1970-1976)

<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Off.</u>	<u>Vrijwillig dienend</u>			<u>Off. 2)</u>	<u>Dienstplichtig</u>			<u>Eindtotaal</u>
		<u>O.O.</u>	<u>Overigen</u>	<u>Totaal</u>		<u>O.O.</u>	<u>Overigen</u>	<u>Totaal</u>	
1970	77	54	16	147	11	9	40	60	207
1971	71	54	12	137	17	15	44	76	213
1972	91	31	14	136	21	13	53	87	223
1973	96	32	16	144	17	5	28	50	194
1974	105	31	13	149	16	-	22	38	187
1975	102	28	7	137	15	1	17	33	170
1976	107	36	9	152	21	4	74	99	251

TabelKoninklijke Marine

Sterkte van het burgerpersoneel (1970-1976) 5)

<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Aantal</u>
1970	7.236
1971	7.226
1972	7.379
1973	7.242
1974	7.064
1975	6.922
1976	6.799

TabelKoninklijke Landmacht

Sterkte van het burgerpersoneel (1970-1976) 6)

<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Aantal</u>
1970	15.030
1971	14.875
1972	15.034
1973	14.686
1974	14.125
1975	13.780
1976	13.429

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Tabel

Re ressort Secretaris-Generaal

Sterkte van het burgerpersoneel (1970-1976)

<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Aantal</u>
1970	1.751
1971	1.743
1972	1.794
1973	1.773
1974	1.735
1975	1.713
1976	1.783

## Tabellen

Bron: Ministerie van Defensie, Centrale Afdeling O + E

### Noten:

- 1) Exclusief militair personeel loodswezen
- 2) inclusief vaandrags
- 3) Exclusief militair personeel Koninklijke Marechaussee
- 4) Bij de interservice organen is organiek geen militair personeel ingedeeld
- 5) Exclusief burgerpersoneel loodswezen
- 6) Exclusief burgerpersoneel Koninklijke Marechaussee



Tabel

Koninklijke Luchtmacht    Air Force.

Sterkte van het burgerpersoneel (1970-1976)

<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Aantal</u>
1970	4.135
1971	4.103
1972	4.231
1973	4.136
1974	3.988
1975	3.837
1976	3.732

Tabel

Dienst van het Loodswezen

Sterkte van het burgerpersoneel (1970-1976)

<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Aantal</u>
1970	1.771
1971	1.757
1972	1.791
1973	1.815
1974	1.816
1975	1.846
1976	1.868

Tabel

Koninklijke Marechaussee

Sterkte van het burgerpersoneel (1970-1976)

<u>Jaar</u>	<u>Aantal</u>
1970	103
1971	145
1972	159
1973	148
1974	146
1975	149
1976	150

COMPARATIVE MILITARY INSTITUTIONS DATA SET

FRANCE

Michel L. MARTIN

Prefatory remarks : the state of the research

Putting aside demography and public accounting related data, and to a lesser extent military rank structure data, most of the other items in the CMIDS, cannot be extracted, in the case of France, in publicly available documentations. Though not necessarily confidential informations, most informations on the military establishment and its organization have never been published or circulated.

Therefore in order to obtain them, it has been necessary to contact and to ask the military institution itself. This will at least have one obvious consequence, and yet providing that the institution will agree to these requests, the slowing down of the collection. In effect, given the synchronic (i. e. interservices) and diachronic (1900-1977) aspects of the survey, at least four kinds of contacts had to be made to gather the data related to each services during this time span: The Service d'Information et de Relations Publiques des Armees (SIRPA) for the data concerning each services from World War II to the present period, and the Service Historique of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force for what concern the earlier periods. Moreover, it is expected that, unless permission is obtained to collect these informations ourselves, the data which will be hopefully sent by the military, will need to be reworked in order to fit the basic itemization structure of the CMIDS. Should the authorization to collect be given, two or three journeys to the central services in Paris will appear necessary.

At this present day, the SIRPA only has answered our request and has promised to send the informations though they did not precise whether these will be sent readily fitted for the CMIDS as we did asked. We should therefore receive "soon" the requested data for 1960-1975, the remainder (1945-1960) would implicitly follow later.

Note on the accumulated data.

At this moment the following data have been collected.

1) Demographic data.

- Population, population by sex: At census years (every five years) from 1901 to 1946, annually afterwards.
- The employed population: at census years until 1954, annually afterwards.
- The unemployed population: at census years until 1921, annually afterwards.

2) Public accounting data.

- G.N.P.: Annually from 1949 to 1972 (at 1963 price)  
annually from 1959 to 1973 (at 1970 price)
- National revenue: Annually from 1900 to 1913 and 1920 to 1960 ( at 1938 price)
- Public expenditures: Annually from 1900 to 1973.
- Military expenditures (annual overall estimation - for the detail budgeting see military expenditures by services and types of expenses): Annually from 1900 to 1973.

3) Military expenditures by services and type of expenses.\*

Annually from 1948 to 1975 for the Common Services, Army, Air Force, Navy and the Gendarmerie.

4) Rank structure.\*

Annually from 1961 to 1975

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\* The collecting for earlier years is still in process; the delay in the accumulation of the data is due to the fact that in order to fit the CMIDS itemization, the figures have to be extracted at many different levels then recomputed.



## FRENCH DEMOGRAPHIC DATA 1900-1936

	MALE POP.	FEMALE POP.	TOTAL POP.	EMPL. POP.	UNEMP. POP.
1900	18 923 000	19 946 000	38 269 000		
1901	18 938 000	19 548 000	38 486 000	19 715 075	
1902					
1903					
1904					
1905					
1906	19 097 000	19 957 000	38 836 000	20 482 000	
1907					
1908					
1909					
1910					
1911	19 275 000	19 957 000	39 232 000		
1912					
1913					
1914					
1915					
1916					
1917					
1918					
1919					
1920					13 400
1921	18 433 000	20 431 000	38 755 000	21 183 000	27 500
1922					13 000
1923					10 200
1924					10 400
1925					11 800
1926	19 304 000	20 913 000	40 217 000	21 151 000	11 100
1927					46 700
1928					16 400
1929					10 000
1930					13 000
1931	19 926 000	21 332 000	42 257 000	21 159 000	63 900
1932					301 300
1933					304 800
1934					368 300
1935					463 700
1936	19 804 000	21 390 000	41 194 000	19 396 000	470 000

## FRENCH DEMOGRAPHIC DATA 1937-1977

	MALE POP.	FEMALE POP.	TOTAL POP.	EMPL. POP.	UNEMP. POP.
1937					380 000
1938					402 200
1939					418 400
1940					961 200
1941					394 500
1942					124 000
1943					41 600
1944					22 500
1945					68 400
1946	19 119 161	21 006 069	40 125 230	20 520 000	56 600
1947	19 300 682	21 147 572	40 448 254		45 800
1948	19 591 754	21 318 815	40 910 569		77 800
1949	19 814 804	21 498 391	41 313 195		131 000
1950	20 004 681	21 642 577	41 647 258		152 986
1951	20 205 879	21 804 209	42 010 088		121 581
1952	20 368 236	21 932 745	42 300 981		129 063
1953	20 539 458	22 078 896	42 618 354		179 501
1954	20 686 202	22 198 936	42 885 138	19 024 000	183 933
1955	20 867 301	22 360 571	43 227 872	19 008 500	159 981
1956	21 072 609	22 553 858	43 627 467	19 017 000	112 286
1957	21 300 292	22 758 391	44 058 683	19 055 600	80 731
1958	21 569 100	22 993 943	44 563 043	19 112 000	93 083
1959	21 809 246	23 205 416	45 014 662	18 915 300	139 724
1960	22 046 611	23 418 186	45 464 797	18 904 600	131 115
1961	22 278 575	23 625 081	45 903 656	18 917 800	112 020
1962	22 551 930	23 870 070	46 422 000	19 503 000	119 759
1963	23 148 583	24 424 823	47 573 406	19 149 500	142 633
1964	23 463 315	24 671 115	48 134 430	19 460 300	114 061
1965	23 767 601	24 919 600	48 687 201	19 663 400	142 120
1966	24 022 126	25 128 067	49 150 193	19 966 300	147 681
1967	24 319 024	25 330 914	49 649 938	19 930 800	196 058
1968	24 213 366	25 509 706	49 723 072	20 086 800	253 789
1969	24 415 794	25 689 633	50 105 427	20 557 400	222 920
1970	24 652 271	25 872 066	50 524 337	20 664 100	262 085
1971	25 925 756	26 086 685	51 012 441	20 832 800	338 159
1972	25 175 894	26 308 680	51 484 574	21 032 500	383 465
1973	25 407 681	26 513 719	52 920 400	21 506 500	393 900
1974			52 343 000	21 667 400	497 700
1975			52 643 000	21 340 400	839 700
1976			52 853 000		

Note on the French currency.

The Franc, a strong currency before 1914, did not resist the devastating effects of war expenditures, reconstruction programmes and massive public borrowings.

The Dollar which cost 5.18 Francs in 1914 went up to 11 in 1919, 17 in 1920, 19 in 1925, 32 in May 1926, 47 in July 1926. It was stabilized by the law of June 25, 1928 establishing the étalon-or and the first devaluation (1 Francs=65.5 milligrams of gold).

There was a second devaluation in October 1936 (1 Franc= 43/49 milligrams of gold); after 1937 it became a floating currency. A Dollar of which 15.13 Francs in 1935 reached 43.83 Francs in 1939. A third devaluation occurred then fixing the price of the Franc to 21 milligrams of gold.

Since World War II, the Franc was devaluated several times; in December 1945 (8.223 milligrams of gold) and then due to the effects of industrialization effort in January 1948, October 1948, April 1949, September 1949, August 1957. A Dollar cost 350 Francs in 1949.

In 1958, the government of the Fifth Republic took two ordinances adopting the Pinay-Rueff reform, devaluating the Franc of 17.55% and creating a new currency: the nouveau franc which equals 100 Francs anciens; One new Franc= 18 milligrams of gold and one Dollar= 4.93 Francs. In 1963 the so-called New Franc becomes the Franc.

Sources and Notes about the demographic data.

I/ The population by sex.

Sources: 1901 to 1965; I.N.S.E.E., Annuaire statistique de la France 1966, Résumé rétrospectif (Paris: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, 1966), pp. 43-55.

1966 to 1977; I.N.S.E.E., Annuaire statistique de la France 1967 ( 1968, etc.)

Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique (monthly)

Notes: Except for the period 1901-1936 at which the data estimate the population present in the métropole (the country), the data in general concern the "total population" (by opposition to the "legal population") that is to say the sum of the people residing habitually in France, included people living momentarily out of France (such as the military assigned to overseas or foreign posts).

Except for census years (\*) the yearly estimates evaluate the population at each January 1st.

For 1901-1906-1911, the population computed is the population living in the limits of the frontiers of the time ( people living in the territory annexed to Germany -- the départements of Moselle, Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin -- has not being computed).

II/ The employed and unemployed population.

a) The employed population.

Sources: 1901 to 1954; I. N. S. E. E.  
Annuaire statistique de la France, 1961; résumé rétrospectif  
(Paris: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, 1961): 86

1955 to 1965 I.N.S.E.E., Annuaire statistique de la France 1966: résumé rétrospectif, pp. 108-109.

1966 to 1972 I.N.S.E.E., Annuaire statistique de la France 1975  
(Paris: Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, 1976): 53

The annuaires actually present data gathered by the Labour ministry, the INSEE, and the ASSEDIC (the association for employment in the industry and commerce).

Notes: 1901 to 1954 and 1962; estimates with regards to census data. Until 1962, career military serving out of France have not been computed (100 000 men in 1954) but drafted military have been included. For 1954 and 1962, a more narrow definition of the rural active population has been introduced; for exemple, if the older definition was kept the figure would have been 20 199 000 in 1954.



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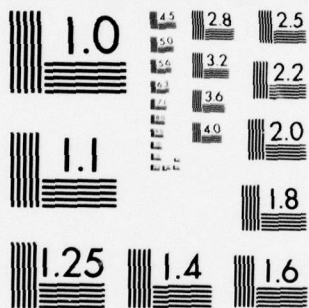
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1955 to 1963; the data are estimating the employed population at the first of January of each year.

1964 to 197 ; Since 1964 the basis for the estimations is the 1/4 poll of the census of March 1968, et the 31st of decembrer of each year.

b) The unemployed population.

Sources: 1920-1963; data from the Social Affairs ministry collected in INSEE, Annuaire statistique de la France 1966: résumé rétrospectif, p. 117.

1964-1973; data from the Labour, Employment and Population ministry in INSEE, Annuaire statistique de la France 1975 (Paris, 1976) p. 59

1973-197.; Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique (January of each year)

Notes: The demande d'emploi non satisfaite (the non satisfied job applications) has been used as the criterium for measuring unemployment. It must be stressed that until 1968, the data are poorly reliable and must be taken as "guessestimates" though they are extracted from official documentation. Actually until 1946, discrepancies between the estimations in currently used documents (like the Annuaire de statistique générale, Bulletin mensuel de statistique, Annuaire statistique de la France, etc.) are such that we have relied ~~upon~~ upon one serie of data given by the Annuaire statistique de la France: résumé rétrospectif; though the estimations appear clearly lower than in any other sources.

It is only after 1968, at the time the Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi has been created that the estimations become reliable as a better and more systematic census of the number of job applicants was undertaken; this explains the dérive statistique observed after 1968.

Until 1934, the data represent the average number of the non-satisfied applications at the end of each month of the year.

From 1935 to 1964, the data estimate the montly average established from the thirteen values of January 1st of 19 n to January 1st of 19 n+1.

From 1964 until 1973, the data represent the arithmetic average of the number of non satisfied applications at the end of each month; the basis for the estimations is the 1/4 poll of the census of March, 1968.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTING 1900-1953

YEAR	G. N. P.	N. R.	PUBLIC EXPEND.	MILIT. EXPEND. <i>Army Navy Air Force Overseas M. &amp; M.</i>	MIL. EXP. % OF G.N.P.	MIL. EXP. % OF PUB. EXP.
1900			3 746 959	1 046.2		
1901		240	3 755 894	1 071.2		
1902		240	3 699 328	1 030.3		
1903		247	3 597 228	1 010.9		
1904		267	3 638 527	995.4		
1905		264	3 706 839	1 031.1		
1906		270	3 852 009	1 165.4		
1907		277	3 880 240	1 137.6		
1908		279	4 020 550	1 166.1		
1909		288	4 186 090	1 218.8		
1910		288	4 321 919	1 278.2		
1911		300	4 547 916	1 534.3		
1912		328	4 742 756	1 584.9		
1913		328	5 066 931	1 814.9		
1914			10 065 375	6 699.5		
1915			20 925 242	16 569.2		
1916			28 113 434	22 431.8		
1917			35 319 944	26 745.2		
1918			41 896 712	30 261.4		
1919			39 970 112	16 030.6		
1920		270	39 644 050	7 007.7		
1921		250	32 845 229	6 461.3		
1922		304	45 187 947	5 977.4		
1923		329	38 292 907	5 412.7		
1924		381	42 510 361	5 562.2		
1925		384	36 275 038	5 655.9		
1926		401	41 976 249	6 671.7		
1927		387	45 868 539	10 265.9		
1928		410	44 247 920	8 948		
1929		453	59 334 523	12 909.5		
1930		447	55 711 631	15 327.7		
1931		428	53 427 896	12 924.6		
1932		398	40 666 460	8 805.0		
1933		400	54 944 597	11 710.2		
1934		392	49 882 989	10 191.9		
1935		375	49 868 152	10 370		
1936		371	55 789 054	14 407		
1937		384	72 158 517	20 775.7		
1938	153.10	380	82 345			
1939		407	150 116			
1940		336	203 560			
1941		266	120 820			
1942		238	133 249			
1943		226	160 453			
1944		191	258 557			
1945		207	465 392			
1946		315	521 203	142.68	8.32	
1947		341	689 510	181.9	21.1	
1948		366	992 187	252.4	30.7	
1949	206.9	414	1,204 853	273.5	39.3	
1950	221.9	418	2 356 753	310.6	105.5	
1951	234.7	477	2 913 752	509.7	297.7	
1952	242.8	490	3 656 445	849.8	406.2	
1953	249.0	505	3 801 100	918.7	371.0	



## PUBLIC ACCOUNTING 1954-1975

YEAR	G.N.P.	N.R	PUBLIC EXPEND.	MILIT. EXPEND.		MIL. EXP. % OF G.N.P.	MIL. EXP. % OF PUB. EXP.
				<i>Army-Navy Air Force</i>	<i>overseas military</i>		
1954	259.4	531	3 702 400	907.6	289.9		
1955	271.6	564	3 945 100	946.4	138.6		
1956	287.8	593	4 647 700	1 311.5	83		
1957	304.8	629	5 640 300	1 399.9	66.7		
1958	313.5	636	5 490 400	1 394.7	84.2		
1959	323.130	648	5 946.300	1 540.7	91.9		
1960	346.139	680	60 034	15.8	0.92		
1961	364.739		66 549	16.9	0.96		
1962	367.172		76 852	17.6	0.93		
1963	411.989		90 805	17.8	0.79		
1964	439.160		90 641	19.2	----		
1965	459.774		99 111	19.5			
1966	485.549		107 214	20.474			
1967	509.662		122 901	21.929			
1968	534.980		134 753	24.294			
1969	576.116		146 675	25.910			
1970	610.880		162 402	28.667			
1971	644.176		175 338	31.389			
1972	679.023		193 673	33.716			
1973			219 858	36.273			
1974							
1975							
1976							
1977							

Sources and Notes about data on French national public accountability\*

I/ The G.N.P.

Sources: 1949-1972; I.N.S.E.E., Annuaire statistique de la France, 1974, p. 599

Notes: The values of the GNP are expressed in billions of Francs at market price with regard to 1963 price.  
The table below gives another estimate of the GNP at market price for the period of 1959 to 197 at 1970 prices

G.N.P. 1959-1973 at market  
price at 1970 price  
(in billions of Francs)

1959	434.7	1969	763.9
1960	464.9	1970	808.4
1961	490.9	1971	851.1
1962	524.0	1972	899.4
1963	552.5	1973	953.6
1964	588.3	1974	
1965	614.5	1975	
1966	648.8	1976	
1967	680.5	1977	
1968	711.8	1978	

Source: I.N.S.E.E., Annuaire statistique de la France, 1975 (Paris):

II/ N.R. The national revenue

Sources: The data are those of the Service des Etudes Economiques et Financières of the Finance ministry, and Alfred Sauvy, "Rapport sur le revenu national présenté au nom du conseil économique le 23 mars 1954" in Journal Officiel, Avis et Rapports du Conseil Economique, April 7, 1954; see also Colin Clark, The Conditions of Economic Progress ( ): 123-24. All these data have been summarized in I.N.S.E.E., Annuaire statistique de la France, 1961: résumé rétrospectif, p. 360.

Notes: To some extent the national revenue constitutes the sole economic indicator comparable (though not in the way it is computed) to the GNP before World War Two.

The data have been collected by Alfred Sauvy and presented here by preference to those collected by Colin Clark, since they have been established with regard to the 1938 price

The data are expressed in billions of Francs.

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### III/ Public expenditures.

Sources: 1900-1937: Ministère des finances, Compte général de l'administration des finances, and Bulletin de statistique et de législation comparée; collected in INSEE, Annuaire Statistique de la France, 1966: résumé rétrospectif, pp. 490-91

1938-1964: INSEE, Annuaire..., pp. 482-83.,

1965-197 : data from the Direction de la Comptabilité Publique, published annually in the Journal Officiel (May or June )

Notes: 1900-1937: data in thousand of Francs (actual currency i.e. anciens francs)

Figures for 1929-1930 covers a fifteen months period (instead of twelve months);

Figures for 1932 covers a nine months period.

1929-1930 = 59 334 523	( 15 months)
1930-1931 = 55 711 631	( 12 months)
1931-1932 = 53 427 896	( 12 months)
1932 = 40 666 460	( 9 months)

Average value for each year between 1929 and 1932 = 52 285 130.

1938-1959: DATA in millions of Francs (actual currency i.e. anciens francs)

1960-197 : Data in millions of Francs (present currency).

After 1964, the data in millions of Francs have been computed annually from the Journal Officiel , and concerns the "budget général de l'Etat (execution) Dépenses et recettes, exercice 196. and concerns the

### IV/ Military expenditures.

Sources: 1900-1937: see sources for Public Expenditures

1938-1964: idem

1965-197 : idem

Notes: 1900-1937 data in millions of Francs( actual currency i.e. anciens francs)

For 1929 to 1932 figures the presentation follows the same pattern as for the public expenditures.

1946-1960 data in billions of anciens Francs

1960-197 data in billions of Francs.

Overseas military expenditures have been computed independently in order to avoid affecting the trend in national defence expenses in the long run.

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\* See note on the evolution of the French currency.

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 19 48

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 35 235 337	0 2 663 830	0 1 325 138	0
ARMY	26 176 820	49 092 293	10 835 149	85 654 262
AIR FORCE	8 688 689	18 881 277	24 467 000	52 036 966
NAVY	9 190 399	21 895 021	12 566 400	43 651 820
GENDARMERIE	4 124 205	2 105 072	156 300	
OVERSEAS GENDARMERIE	849 116	540 483	150 000	
OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES	27 700 336	37 334 357	2 109 000	
TOTAL				



# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1949

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	C 4 366 778	0 11.794 568	0 2 092 842	0
ARMY	51 390 220	51 522 110	12 746 798	115 659 128
AIR FORCE	18 324 636	23 330 <sup>3</sup> 720	29 958 000	71 526 356
NAVY	16 552 724	25 351 213	16 831 336	58 735 273
GENDARMERIE	10 620 411	2 508 599	606 348	
OVERSEAS GENDARMERIE	1 709 502	625 837	150 000	
OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES	50 001 945	49 604 803	4 710 999	
TOTAL				

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 19 50

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 14 205 160	0 5 420 262	0 2 724 280	0
ARMY	47 345 626	47 563 832	16 586 864	111 496 322
AIR FORCE	19 056 838	19 237 506 <del>20 580 891</del>	37 655 991	75 950 335
NAVY	17 493 999	24 591 997	15 078 267	57 164 263
GENDARMERIE	10 507 002	2 316 200	2 578 019	
OVERSEAS GENDARMERIE	2 294 235	815 400	355 000	
OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES	60 625 763	74 426 532	1 482 000	
TOTAL				

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 19 51

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 17 322 308	0 9 285 308	0 6 032 720	0
ARMY	61 006 492	75 379 702	84 058 798	220 444 992
AIR FORCE	25 262 007	32 311 010 <del>45 726 389</del>	73 760 983	131 400 000
NAVY	25 590 727	35 753 063	37 653 705	98 997 495
GENDARMERIE	21 674 371	7 749 382	1 792 436	
OVERSEAS GENDARMERIE	1 230 072	1 045 500	579 000	
OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES	75 681 495	128 215 933	2 248 000	
TOTAL				

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 19 52

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	C 13 673 382	0 - 20 069 716	0 14 576 760	0
ARMY	131 691 098	45 853 012	127 627 122	305 171 232
AIR FORCE	62 288 243	30 756 628	184 753 847	277 798 718
NAVY	64 620 838	24 515 744	63 807 764	152 944 346
GENDARMERIE	37 978 549	4 635 310	2 051 980	
OVERSEAS GENDARMERIE	1 787 837	44 409	739 500	
OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES	224 101 666	126 578 840 <del>944 844</del>	80 947 500 <del>14 675 400</del>	
TOTAL				



# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1953

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 17 763 206	0 16 027 234	0 13 351 723	0
ARMY	136 097 974	42 371 055	134 818 372	313 287 401
AIR FORCE	65 180 464	34 567 880	175 679 474	275 447 818
NAVY	63 714 409	27 009 761	79 769 190	170 493 360
GENDARMERIE	35 942 755	5 038 900	1 972 000	
OVERSEAS GENDARMERIE	3 864 010	893 000	681 000	
OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES	28 001 271	5 542 413	1 148 000	
TOTAL				

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 19 54

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 17 771 838	0 12 789 792	0 37 100 276	0
ARMY	139 512 037	39 987 959	100 250 999	279 750 995
FAR-EAST ARMY	164 977 828	72 977 672	3 890 000	241 845 500
AIR FORCE	73 739 658	37 268 081	157 158 062	268 165 801
NAVY	65 475 108	25 978 837	78 325 548	169 679 493
GENDARMERIE	35 198 206	5 112 048	647 007	
OVERSEAS GENDARMERIE	4 800 148	557 500	144 998	
OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES	27 817 585	5 024 758	1 052 999	
TOTAL				

MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1955 missing year

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0	0	0	0
ARMY				
AIR FORCE				
NAVY				
GENDARMERIE				
TOTAL				

*M. G. King  
data*

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1956

missing year

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0	0	0	0
ARMY				
AIR FORCE				
NAVY				
GENDARMERIE				
TOTAL				

missing data



# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1957

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 54 359 359	0 32 380 919	0 20 748 000	0
ARMY	170 974 007	48 325 918	88 630 000	307 939 925
AIR FORCE	17 092 757 <del>32 071 757</del> + 115 000	42 084 067	166 953 000	286 344 824
NAVY	63 762 193 + 188 500	27 788 880	96 898 000	188 637 573
GENDARMERIE	41 382 473	6 527 000	1 705 000	
OVERSEAS GENDARMERIE	10 582 047	809 600	1 214 101	
OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES	36 016 206	6 084 445	6 493 899	
TOTAL	1E			

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 19 58

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 184 859 479	0 34 963 628	0 54 202 000	0
ARMY	305 011 669	87 917 342	150 315 917	543 215 008
AIR FORCE	94 626 846	44 238 130	200 832 000	339 696 776
NAVY	76 823 209	28 099 770	83 992 000	188 914 979
GENDARMERIE	52 148 104	6 950 000	6 835 000	
OVERSEAS GENDARMERIE	8 884 247	894 722	1 353 000	
OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES	51 723 925	7 051 106	7 065 000	
TOTAL				

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1959

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 33 721 750	0 36 819 053	0 76 367 700	0
ARMY	329 393 133 + 1 460 000	102 707 124	193 115 576	626 675 833 +
AIR FORCE	115 245 000 + 130 000	60 859 000	207 052 000	383 286 000 +
NAVY	92 765 426 + 55 500	33 809 020	102 518 410	229 148 356 +
GENDARMERIE	80 714 277	9 200 000	7 690 068	
OVERSEAS GENDARMERIE	17 438 034	1 835 556	1 369 171	
OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES	57 037 852	8 023 270	6 548 117	
TOTAL				

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1960

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	C 392 312 986	0 364 720 250	0 873 055 000	0
ARMY	3 602 837 628	1 336 861 625	1 823 730 000	6 763 429 253
AIR FORCE	1 214 606 953	612 990 000	1 901 000 000	3 728 596 953
NAVY	997 105 565	342 391 135	1 153 400 000	2 492 896 600
GENDARMERIE	812 150 254	100 358 500	74 100 000	
OVERSEAS GENDARMERIE	132 425 323	17 971 785	10 490 000	
OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES	623 957 302	88 045 590	59 517 110	
TOTAL				



# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1961

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 407 696 800	0 373 943 017	0 1 227 100 000	0
ARMY	3 737 366 898	1 400 394 294	1 765 000 000	6 902 761 192
AIR FORCE	1 287 271 390	637 828 620	1 585 200 000	3 510 300 010
NAVY	1 067 809 942	377 500 135	1 027 500 000	2 472 810 077
GENDARMERIE	800 749 142	111 717 750	67 900 000	
OVERSEAS GENDARMERIE	133 023 463	15 568 875	14 050 000	
OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES	636 769 596	89 527 526	52 650 000	
TOTAL				

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 19 62

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 535.596.086	0 - 489.251.890	0 1.985.262.000	0
ARMY *	3.813.833.158 + 27.655.000	1.440.563.126	1.728.140.000	7.010.191.284 + 27.655.000
AIR FORCE	1.969.010.791 + 1.781.850	49.266.200	1.385.540.000	3.405.597.841 + 1.781.850
NAVY	1.106.602.817 + 555.000	408.964.185	1.049.080.000	2.565.202.002 + 555.000
GENDARMERIE	932.960.735	126.352.411	5.918.000	
OVERSEAS GENDARMERIE	101.806.756	10.251.591	12.095.000	
OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES	592.962.294	89.656.620	34.815.000	
TOTAL				

\* Titre IV Interventions Publiques —→ included in personnel -

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1963

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 479 121 568	0 512 778 030	0 1 967 893 000	0
ARMY	3 090 072 720 <del>3 092 216 972</del> + 12 094 270	1 351 553 248	1 893 181 000	6 346 801 220 + 12 094 270
AIR FORCE	1 401 206 493 + 1 259 490	649 179 516	2 065 416 000	4 117 061 499 + 1 259 490
NAVY	1 274 633 711 + 231 000	295 716 295	1 128 700 000	2 699 281 006 + 231 000
GENDARMERIE	906 839 741	72 478 255	137 727 000	
OVERSEAS GENDARMERIE	103 140 719	8 099 210	19 740 000	
OVERSEAS ARMED FORCES	490 827 033	78 335 631	37 860 000	
TOTAL				

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 19 64

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 913 005 867	0 554 112 701	0 3 768 659 000	0 5 235 777 568
ARMY	3 345 093 792	1 073 045 418	1 732 546 000	6 150 685 210
AIR FORCE	1 444 327 059	625 410 146	2 238 330 000	4 308 067 205
NAVY	1 246 317 750	396 270 795	1 274 500 000	2 917 088 545
GENDARMERIE	993 360 734	134 273 363	86 365 000	1 213 999 097
TOTAL			9 100 400 000	19 825 617 625



# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1965

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 589 822 246	0 550 573 066	0 4 559 616 000	0 5 700 011 312
ARMY	3 131 544 821	1 003 943 723	1 701 000 000	5 836 488 544
AIR FORCE	1 471 784 738	684 294 516	2 499 825 000	4 655 904 254
NAVY	1 307 120 530	472 793 795	1 528 189 000	3 308 093 325
GENDARMERIE	1 081 150 898	134 157 267	89 000 000	1 304 308 165
TOTAL			10 377 630 000	20 804 805 600

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1966

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 482 605 210	0 582 765 665	0 4 911 968 000	0 5 977 338 875
ARMY	3 189 675 516	933 296 426	1 755 366 000	5 878 337 942
AIR FORCE	1 546 572 576	703 478 916	2 910 432 000	5 160 483 492
NAVY	1 435 452 020	480 504 942	1 612 984 000	3 528 850 962
GENDARMERIE	1 264 475 571	137 133 301	78 000 000	1 479 608 872
TOTAL			11 268 660 000	22 024 620 143

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1967

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 1.990.654.292	0 846.219.565	0 1.616.894.000	0
ARMY	3.302.883.064	992.765.866	1.719.394.000	6.014.952.930
AIR FORCE	1.613.818.980	762.043.616	3.108.500.000	5.484.362.596
NAVY	1.498.702.878	540.466.060	1.871.568.000	3.910.736.938
GENDARMERIE	1.312.228.772	146.456.301	101.500.000	1.561.185.073
TOTAL			12.207.020.000	23.550.768.838

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1968

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 743 779 436	0 789 336 581	0 5 375 074 000	0 6 908 190 017
ARMY	3 419 728 477	1 034 399 861	2 120 669 000	6 574 797 338
AIR FORCE	2 014 957 127	830 539 116	3 139 500 000	5 624 996 243
NAVY	1 182 398 320	829 329 742	2 233 589 000	4 245 317 062
GENDARMERIE	1 358 012 261	166 423 094	113 300 000	1 637 735 355
TOTAL			12 982 132 000	24 991 036 015



# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1969

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 1 021 553 563	0 775 986 746	0 4 519 324 000	0 6 316 864 309
ARMY	3 829 702 747	1 030 463 631	2 589 950 000	7 450 116 378
AIR FORCE	1 689 691 356	807 233 527	3 150 100 000	5 647 024 883
NAVY	1 325 767 885	810 509 037	2 404 340 000	4 540 616 922
GENDARMERIE	1 689 672 366	189 027 889	129 500 000	2 008 200 255
TOTAL			12 793 214 000	25 962 822 747

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1970

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 1 361 054 479	0 898 185 532	0 4 200 000 000	0 6 459 240 011
ARMY	3 956 117 883	1 075 153 328	2 839 300 000	7 870 571 211
AIR FORCE	1 750 731 587	880 184 307	3 410 000 000	6 040 915 894
NAVY	1 389 984 405	864 749 157	2 467 700 000	4 722 433 562
GENDARMERIE	1 732 572 595	203 192 047	159 000 000	2 094 764 642
TOTAL			13 075 000 000	27 187 925 320

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1971

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 1 331 580 976	0 991 496 345	0 4 394 080 000	0 6 727 157 221
ARMY	4 415 757 016	1 113 566 476	2 774 300 000	8 303 623 492
AIR FORCE	1 960 553 116	936 994 307	3 375 000 000	6 292 547 423
NAVY	1 548 134 923	912 564 315	2 759 282 000	5 219 981 238
GENDARMERIE	1 993 384 382	229 535 475	219 000 000	2 331 919 857
TOTAL			13 521 662 000	28 955 229 231

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1972

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
CONTOI SERVICES	0 2 779 214 366	0 1097 106 542	0	0 8 208 870 908
ARMY	3 769 623 596	1 178 354 657	3 053 000 000	8 003 978 253
AIR FORCE	1 941 090 907	1 032 731 763	3 737 000 000	6 710 882 570
NAVY	1 444 913 529	1 037 682 215	3 061 000 000	5 543 595 744
GENDARMERIE	2 081 616 155	242 031 893	331 000 000	2 654 648 048
TOTAL			14 514 550 000	31 127 975 523



# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1973

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 2 923 880 456	0 1 152 812 711	0 5 032 900 000	0 9 175 593 167
ARMY	4 204 391 445	1 314 866 271	3 683 700 000	9 202 957 716
AIR FORCE	2 140 893 244	1 195 947 883	3 937 800 000	7 274 741 133
NAVY	1 599 299 200	1 117 066 000	3 339 300 000	6 036 265 200
GENDARMERIE	2 379 190 146	2 275 746 638	395 600 000	3 050 436 784
TOTAL			16 500 000 000	34 800 000 000

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1974

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	0 3 329 255 376	0 1 099 114 597	0 5 582 000 000	0 10 008 369 973
ARMY	3 802 021 346	2 403 584 555	4 060 000 000	10 271 605 901
AIR FORCE	2 094 944 339	1 603 783 957	4 335 000 000	8 033 728 296
NAVY	1 560 189 600	1 465 128 000	3 399 000 000	6 424 317 600
GENDARMERIE	2 521 282 296	513 769 403	488 000 000	3 483 051 699
TOTAL			17 824 000 000	38 221 073 469

# MILITARY EXPENDITURES 1915

	PERSONNEL	OPERATIONS	EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
COMMON SERVICES	4 998 148 089	0 1 303 682 538	0 6 026 973 000	0 12 108 743 627
ARMY	4 425 863 346	2 813 528 955	4 451 000 000	11 690 392 301
AIR FORCE	2 418 831 656	1 960 523 220	4 511 900 000	8 891 314 876
NAVY	1 814 605 000	1 693 696 000	3 592 733 000	7 107 040 000
GENDARMERIE	2 926 902 706	592 577 808	469 400 000	3 988 880 514
TOTAL				43 786 371 318

Sources and notes about the military expenditures.

Source: "Budget Voté de 19.. - dépenses des services militaires" in Projet de loi de finance pour 19.. (Paris: Imprimerie nationale, published annually).

Notes: Normally the French national defense expenditures are dichotomized between "dépenses ordinaires ~~and dépenses~~ (ordinary expenses) and dépenses en capital (capital expenditures). Generally, the ordinary expenses regroup all the expenditures of Titre III (see detail below) that is moyens des armes et services and sometimes of Titre IV that is public assistance - (this was the case during the colonial wars). Capital expenditures regroup all the expenses related to Titre V: dépenses d'équipement (see liste below) and sometimes related to Titre VI investment related subventions given by the state.

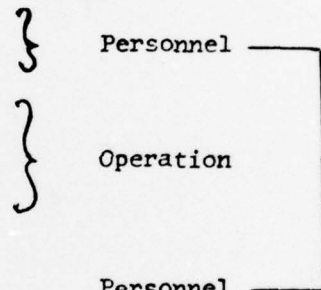
It has been thought that Titre III (and Titre IV when existing) related expenses are corresponding to CMIDS personnel and operation expenses whereas Titre V (and Titre VI) related expenditures correspond to CMIDS équipement expenses.

Following is the detailed catalogue of Titre III, Titre IV, Titre V and Titre VI expenditures and their integration in the CMIDS trichotomy:

Titre III

- personnel: salaries
- maintenance of personnel
- social assistance of personnel
- équipement and functioning of the services
- maintenance
- subventions for the fonctionment
- other expenses
- (earlier services expenses)

CMIDS

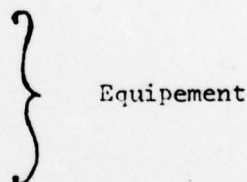


Titre IV

- assistance given to ~~was~~ *billed military families*  
*and to Resistance former prisoners -*

Titre V

- studies and research, prototype
- technical and industrial investments
- constructions
- logistic and operational infrastructure
- NATO infrastructure
- (earlier services expenses)





# THE FRENCH ARMED FORCES RANK STRUCTURE

- 01 Général division/ Vice-amiral
- 02 Général brigade/ Contre-amiral
- 03 Colonel / Capitaine de vaisseau
- 04 Lieutenant-col./Capitaine de frégate
- 05 Commandant/ Capitaine de corvette
- 06 Capitaine/ Lieutenant de vaisseau
- 07 Lieutenant / enseigne de 1ere classe
- 08 Sous-lieutenant/ enseigne de 2è classe
- 
- 09 TOTAL OFFICIERS
- 
- 10 Aspirant/
- 11 Adjudant-chef/ Maitre principal
- 12 Adjudant/ Premier-maitre
- 13 Sergent-major/ Maitre
- 14 Sergent-chef/ Second-maitre 1è classe
- 15 Sergent/ Second-maitre 2è classe
- 
- 16 TOTAL SOUS OFFICIERS
- 
- 17 Caporal-chef/ Quartier maitre 1 classe
- 18 Caporal/Quartier-maitre 2è classe
- 19 Soldat 1 classe/ Matelot 1è Classe
- 20 Soldat 2 classe/ Matelot 2è Classe
- 21 Matelot 3 classe
- 
- 22 TOTAL TROUPES
- 
- 23 TOTAL NON OFFICIERS
- 
- 24 TOTAL TOTAL
- 
- 25 Cadets
- 26 Female Personnel
- 27 Civilian Personnel

YEAR = 1967

R.	COMMON SERVICES		GENDARMERIE		ARMY		NAVY		AIR FORCE	
	career pers.	drafted pers.	career	drafted	career	drafted	career	drafted	career	drafted
1					72		17		14	
2					132		35		38	
3					1024 / 19		185 / 1		193 / 4	
4					1733 / 36		450 / 5		429 / 3	
5					4920 / 103		813 / 5		1119 / 19	
6					10 820 / 213		1486 / 3		3141 / 60	
7					9026		1117 / 18		2938	317
8					124	1000 / 6	309 / 2	486 / 1	14	
9						1000 / 6	4438 / 39	436 / 1	7749	317
10						2150 / 13	<del>888</del>	100		
11					11603 / 210		2969 / 34		6119 / 57	
12					12452 / 260		2963 / 14		7305 / 68	
13					2951 / 120		6948 / 43			

YEAR = 1968

S.	COMMON SERVICES		GENDARMERIE		ARMY		NAVY		AIR FORCE	
	career pers.	drafted pers.	career	drafted	career	drafted	career	drafted	career	drafted
1					71		17		14	
2					133		35		38	
3					1038	24	185		194	1
4					1757	38	450	1	431	5
5					5017	139	806	"	1116	23
6					10968	213	1488	16	3138	50
7					9105		1086	17	2250	44
8						35	306	484	694	304
9					28089	509	4379	45	7761	123
10					"		2125	100		600
11					11603	457	969	12	6083	115
12					12736	319	2370	13	7204	215
13					2923	6	7001	98	-	

[illegible]



YEAR = 1971

R.	COMMON SERVICES		GENDARMERIE		ARMY		NAVY		AIR FORCE	
	career pers.	drafted pers.	career	drafted	career	drafted	career	drafted	career	drafted
1			2		69		17		14	
2			11		134		37		39	
3			79/3		895/24		218/1		247/1	
4			137/5		1193/34		485/1		515/4	
5			377/24		4058/160		825/11		1283/33	
6			708/54		7356/215		1470/12		2735/40	
7			690/21		6958/103		1016/10		2068/41	
8						991	245	370	797	180
9					20963/536	991/1	4362/35	370	7693/119	180
10						2125/63	<del>4484</del>	330		600
11					11415/498		1167/18		6954/161	
12					12484/378		2978/23		7887/170	
13					2281/1		6939/83			

YEAR = 1972

R.	COMMON SERVICES		GENDARMERIE		ARMY		NAVY		AIR FORCE	
	career pers.	drafted pers.	career	drafted	career	drafted	career	drafted	career	drafted
1					68		14		14	
2					131		35		37	
3					882 / 31		204		248 / 2	
4					1471 / 47		482 / 4		514 / 3	
5					3995 / 194		795 / 3		1279 / 33	
6					7242 / 323		1420 / 16		2692 / 50	
7					} 6644 / 214		1009 / 9		1976 / 44	
8							236	370 / 5	694	180 / 5
9					20433 / 809					
10								330 / 6		600
11					11186 / 639		1411 / 17		6840 / 163	
12					12234 / 553		3052 / 34		7739 / 154	
13					2236 / 1		6296 / 75		<del>1838</del> / <del>133</del>	

YEAR = 1973

R.	COMMON SERVICES		GENDARMERIE		ARMY		NAVY		AIR FORCE	
	career pers.	drafted pers.	career	drafted	career	drafted	career	drafted	career	drafted
1			3		67		14		14	
2			10		130		34		36	
3			83/3		859/33		204/1		267/2	
4			145/3		1433/52		481/7		553/3	
5			395/21		3891/183		794/12		1234/33	
6			762/49		7051/338		1417/25		2616/53	
7			655/13		6410/223		1051/16		1998/47	
8						345	190/	178	584	101/5
9			2053/89		19901/835	345	4125/61	178	7374/143	101/5
10						3090/77	1820	558/10	<del>7070</del>	709
11					11134/633		1907/23		7070/123	
12					13349/516		3994/57		7941/200	
13							3886/119			



YEAR = 1975

R.	COMMON SERVICES		GENDARMERIE		ARMY		NAVY		AIR FORCE	
	career pers.	drafted pers.	career	drafted	career	drafted	career	drafted	career	drafted
1			3		67	2	14		15	
2			9		130	"	35		42	
3			85	2	859	36	206	101	271	3
4			146	4	1434	52	484	10	571	10
5			401	14	3887	153	800	15	1312	42
6			747	41	7046	265	1399	15	2609	63
7			652	5	6464	196	1049	15	1976	40
8							298	26	549	10
9			2043	66	20010	123	4285	67	7347	153
10					2440	340	63	711	171	860
11					8440	553	2761	41	7248	121
12					13240	392	5084	147	8362	195
13					13240	392				



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



14						12 213 444				6938 65		12586 93	1166
15						18 462 722	4954 30			4437 33		16019 70	
16													
17						9723 663	10683 48			8055 6		3071 14	722
18						9050 796	26871 212			7096 3	365 3	3342 16	3573 2
19						5630 818	15903 1187			8152 <del>4087</del>	10744	793 1	7408
20						9526 2254	149088 1317			1963	4439 38	3178 27	24773 53
21													
22													
23													
24													
25						1402				189		195	
26						4958 24	135			246	30	2639 4	145
27						42639				6770		4948	



14					$\frac{13212}{420}$		$\frac{7533}{109}$		$\frac{12121}{120}$
15					$\frac{18349}{740}$	$\frac{5072}{63}$	$\frac{7719}{93}$	103	$\frac{15567}{1174}$
16									
17					$\frac{10909}{693}$	$\frac{10938}{50}$	<del>8236</del> $\frac{4975}{731}$	6	$\frac{3291}{14}$ 739
18					$\frac{9050}{827}$	$\frac{27512}{186}$	$\frac{7056}{33}$	$\frac{379}{3}$	$\frac{3022}{16}$ $\frac{3604}{21}$
19					$\frac{5037}{819}$	$\frac{16282}{1217}$	8125	$\frac{10733}{14}$	$\frac{793}{1}$ 7430
20					$\frac{8933}{2327}$	$\frac{152643}{1862}$	1960	$\frac{4545}{38}$	$\frac{3178}{27}$ $\frac{24915}{53}$
21									
22									
23									
24									
25					1263		747	195	
26		25			$\frac{5198}{29}$	110	<del>296</del>	30	$\frac{2779}{4}$ 145
27	7520	860			$\frac{42107}{1}$		6678		$\frac{4935}{1}$

4					$\frac{13212}{420}$			$\frac{7533}{109}$		$\frac{12121}{120}$	
5					$\frac{18349}{740}$		$\frac{5072}{63}$	$\frac{7719}{93}$	103	$\frac{15567}{1174}$	
6											
7					$\frac{10909}{693}$		$\frac{10938}{50}$	<del><math>\frac{52236}{4975}</math></del> $\frac{731}{33}$	6	$\frac{3291}{14}$	739
8					$\frac{9050}{827}$		$\frac{27512}{186}$	$\frac{7056}{33}$	$\frac{379}{3}$	$\frac{3022}{16}$	$\frac{3604}{21}$
9					$\frac{5037}{819}$		$\frac{16282}{1217}$	8125	$\frac{10733}{14}$	$\frac{793}{1}$	7430
20					$\frac{8933}{2327}$		$\frac{152643}{1862}$	1960	$\frac{4545}{38}$	$\frac{3178}{27}$	$\frac{24915}{53}$
21											
22											
23											
24											
25					1263			747		195	
26		25			$\frac{5198}{29}$		110	<del>296</del>	30	$\frac{2779}{4}$	145
27	1520		860		$\frac{42107}{860}$			6678		4935	